

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 971.

applaise. The address was somewhat is it is not derived a minister. In 1640 here them stoop more low before the people, dams said, "Impeach the Judges I" and the Governor held it low, in order to have them stoop more low before the people, dams said, "Impeach the Judges I" and the Court did mo more business. Conscious of integrity, he never heat tated to take a great responsibility, and to take it alone. The lecturer commenced as follows in 234, the Mount Wollaston to enlarge the Town of Boston, and in 1636 the inhabitants of Boston granted some of this land in lots to individual settlers or non-residents, who pre-sently formed a church and settled a minister. In 1640 the water, and settled a minister. In 1640 the water of the subject. He had a clear conception of the subject. The had a clear conception of the subject is unconstitutional, no one can some future time to be made of the tribes civilized and only in the abstract has the diare three of the subject and the subject is the tage of the subject is the tage of the subject is the tage

They were in session for two months, several times a

up against its invasion of the retreat of those civilized which he had contexted in detail, and he presented a aborigines. Even now the emigration must cross these counter-project, or rather a very plain-spoken protest Territories. These Indian States cannot exist when the which throws much light on the ancient public law of Impatient of opposition, and gready of results, he was Caucassian race presses upon them as independent governmost intensely desirous of honor and applause. At Paris, in 1782, he was handsomely complimented for his sucin 1782, he was handsomely complimented for his suc-cess in Holland, and he writes in his journal—"A few of these compliments would kill Franklin, if they came to his ears " (laughter). Franklin would have thought of them as a schoolmaster thinks of a compliment paid to one of his pupils. Yet, great as his vanity was, I think it never bent him aside from his duty. Loving the praise of men, he never once stooped for it; never once hesitated to do even the most unpopular act, if he was these compliments would kill Franklin, if they came to States can subject them to the condition of other terribecame old. With the exception of Franklin, I think of the American in the eighteenth century who was intellec-nally his superior; for, though Hancock and Jefferson.

accidents of fortune. The had alienated the popular sympathies of the North from the Democratic party. The repeal of the Missouri restriction supplied the adversary with the very issue which, of all others, was the most available for his purpose. It was intelligible by the in-stincts of the masses ; it presented a case of apparent injustice which obliged the Democracy to assume a posi-interest analogy and defence ; above all, it gave color of injustice which obliged the Democracy to assume a posi-tion of apology and defence; above all, it gave color of truth to the charge that the South meditated the adop-tion of an aggressive policy, and the propagation of its system by the agency of the Federal government. In consequence, the popular sentiment of the North was inflamed to an upprecedented pitch of enthusiasm, which was intensified in the progress of the canvass by the chas-tisement of Summer and other incidents of million incomplete the second objection. As regards the second objection, we think those who make it have certainly not seriously considered its im-

Was intensined in the progress of the canvass by the chas-tisement of Sumner and other incidents of similar import. So it was that men hitherto of moderate views and con-servative connections were precipitated into the Black Republican movement, and the Democracy hardly main-tained a foothold in the anti-slavery section. tained a foothold in the anti-slavery section. The opposition will go into the contest of 1860 under very different auspices. Instead of being exultant with a consciousness of new-born power, they will be disheart very different auspices. Instead of being excitant with a consciousness of new-born power, they will be disheart-ened by the recollection of a defeat sustained in spite of every advantage. Instead of the propitious tendencies of every advantage. Listead of the propitious tendencies of

conduct are free negroes and mobs of white vagabonds the embarrassment of insupportable issues, and with the energy of spirit inspired by a consciousness of growing strength and a desire to retrieve past disasters. The result of their achievements within the last two years fur-nishes a measure of their future performance. The elec-tion of 1860 will be achieved on the strength the second equally, if not more, despicable, all combined under the lead of a few crafty fanatics, who have no countenance from the sober and patriotic elements of society. Is it the example of such men that the South is called on to nishes a measure of their future performance. The elec-tion of 1860 will be coincident with the culmination of the conservative reaction now in progress throughout the North. More important still, it will occur after the inflammatory issues of Kansas and Lecompton have spent their force, and at the moment when the temper of the public mind will be most susceptible to the influences of

and favorable augury on the other, does any ratic doubt the triumph of Democracy in 1860? is so earnestly to others. We think the advice bad, and the company worse, and shall not only reject both, but prevail on all we can to follow our example. It would be uncandid if we omitted reference to a condition which may confound these brilliant calculations. We have, from the very beginning, considered these Northern higher law men as a despicable clan of fanatics For we can imagine a contingency in which the Democracy may be beaten after all the encouragement of preand fools, reckless alike of their own character and the sent indications. The resources of human folly are infinite, best interests of the country; and we shall not, at this and it is possible the Democratic party may get throw away its advantages. It may either paralyze its strength day, when we are doing what we can to thwart their wicked designs, compromise ourselves by following in their footsteps and setting the laws of our country at by schism in its own bosom or it may present an issue which will enable the opposition to retrieve their fortunes. defiance. Even should a whole State at the North, by a The latter is the more likely alternative. unanimous vote of her citizens, prove recreant to her constitutional obligations, it would be no reason why Georgia should place herself in a like position. Nor In fact, we have an assurance that the Black Republiwould it be ground of complaint against the Federal lovernment and a license to resist its laws, while that overnment has done its constitutional duty by passing Il necessary laws for our protection.

public mind will be most susceptible to the influences of patriotism Under these circumstances, with so much of distraction and despondency on one side, and so much of hope, energy, and favorable angury on the other does any rational man

THE CHANCES OF BLACK REPUBLICAN SUCCESS. From The (Washington) States. It addition to the variety of views which prevails in It addition to the views addition to the views

we due to new and the section. Even appreciable infinence on the results of the election. Even appreciable infinence on the results of the election. Even appreciable infinence on the results of the election. Even appreciable infinence on the results of the election. Even appreciable infinence on the results of the election. Even will disar them of all power. We anticipate a repeti-tion of the last canvass. It will be another straggle for the file filts or of the last canvass. It will be another straggle for the filts of champions of the Constitution, and the Biack Republican party alone will context the prize to activate the priz ⁶⁰ most expedient and proper. The second ground of just is an effectual answer to the first proposition to asy of the laws, the judicial anthorities of the contrarts, and is most to the contrarts, and is an effectual answer to the first proposition to asy of the laws, the judicial anthorities of the contrarts, and is not law and the contrarts, and is not have applied with size and the contrarts and trick, and applied with size areas the size which was applied with size and the contrarts and the contrarts are size. The contract contrart the contrarts are size which was applied with size and the contrarts are size which was applied with size and the contrarts are size. The contract contrart contrart and the contrarts are size which was applied with size and the contrarts are size. The contract contrart contrarts and the contrarts are size which was applied with size and the contrarts an

On the other side of the sea, antiquaries find the family his heart upon his sleeve." He had not much decorum, no reserve. His early rule was never to deceive the peogenealogical claim, for certainly the Adamses ought to ple, nor conceal from them any truth essential to their be an old family and a great; according to received ac-counts, they are the first in the world (laughter). John Adams was born the 19th of October, 1735.

John Adams was born the 19th of October, 1735. His father, of the same name, then forty-fur years old, and married but the year before, was a farmer of small means, living in that part of Braintree which is now Quincy—a farmer in summer and a shoemaker in winter, so says the local tradition. When he died in 1760, he left an estate of thirteen hundred and thirty pounds— four or five thousand dollars in our money. He was an officer in the Braintree militia, several years one of the Honorable Selectmen of the town, and for many years a deacon of the church. He seems to have been a well-educated man, thoughtful, thrifty, useful, with consideraeducated man, thoughtful, thrifty, useful, with considera-ble capacity for business, genuine religiousness, great

a public opinion which an accidental combination of cir-cumstances had prepared for their purpose, they will on counter the reaction which always follows an excessive development of popular feeling. On the other hand, the Democracy of the North will descend in the field without the ambarrassment of incurrence with the field without the ambarrassment of incurrence with the ambar then thought very numerous.

 Image: Property in the proper

welfare. He had great moral delicacy, and, becoming President, doubted if he might retain his son, John

cians, or other men, can count so much.

But he was ill-tempered, "sudden and quick in quar-rel." He was not a good judge of character ; he often suspected the noblest men, and put credulous faith in the mean and deceitful. Intensely ambitious of place and a family which at length counted twelve-a number not power as he was, he yet always sought to rule his desired by his duty. But if he sought only excellent things, the

Mr. Parker reviewed the life of Adams, dividing it into epochs as follows: His childhood and youth; his tives selfish, his manner harsh. He was not a magnani-tives selfish, his manner harsh. He was not a magnani-Mr. Parker reviewed the life of Adams, dividing it into epochs as follows: His childhood and youth; his of the noblest of man. He was suspicious and jealous of the noblest of man. He was suspicious and jealous of the noblest of men before him in social rank and first Vice-President and then President, and finally his demeanor in private life, from the time he left the Presi-dential chair till his death. We regret that the pressure of other important mat-ters obliges us to pass at once over all this part of the those stirring times, and come to the exposition of the character of John Adams, as given by Mr. Parker. Mr.

those stirring times, and come to the exposition of the character of John Adams, as given by Mr. Parker. Mr. at or his

escape the abuse that came from doing the right thing.

Yet he was intensely arrogant. Claiming so much for

I cannot do too much for you, when I think what you

hear you say that again! Washington was a dolt!

It was a momentary spasm of wrath, coming from " that

Washington, but always a little coldly, for neither liked

from his merits. He was so fearfully open that it is him self who furnishes all the evidence against himself. H

letermine nothing concerning essential characters"; and

not what is called an eloquent man. He had no rhetori-

els, Majors, Captains, clear down to the 4th Corporals

man, not a council of men. Depend upon it, it was

He

much the other.

he said it right.

lown to the bottom.

tory would scarcely find any indication of having passed its boundaries. This tribe has improved in all the arts of civilization to such a degree that many of its principal men would grace the refined society of any nation. In respect for the law, regard for popular education and public morality, and the adoption of all the elegancies and advantages of civilization, the Cherokees have taken a position which forbids any forcible interference with their rights to the territory they occupy, to suit the convenience or obviate the anomaly which the existence of their State now pre-sents. The Choctaws formed their government, taking the

Imitating their more progressive white neighbors, last cal struggles. year they revised their Constitution, and adopted even

the most minute forms of government and the names of PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA. Correspondence of L'Independence Belge.

The Chickasaws, lately separated from the Chocktaws, have also followed the example of the two tribes menhave also followed the example of the two tribes men-tioned, and thus the third government, with institutions identical with our own, exists on the borders of the South-the protest which accompanies it, signed by all the Com-Western States, occupying territory ceded to them by mittee.

the General Government. The Creeks are taking steps to create the fourth inde- week, often twice a day, and it was no rare thing to see pendent organization of a State form of government, and will soon present an example of the influence of civiliza-tion in subverting the customs and traditions of the race indigenous to the continent.

The Ohootaws formed their government, taking the ject, in its various bearings, will occupy much attention institutions of the United States for their model, in 1834. In Congress, and furnish new issues for the coming politi-

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27, 1858.

tained a foothold in the anti-slavery section.

We make the state of the elements of apposition is the state of the st

can politicians in Congress calculate with confidence on the indiscretion of their adversary. They perceive the deplorable disorganization among the forces of the Democracy, and the want of the authority of a recognized leader. They are encouraged by experience to expect any amount of absurd suggestion from individuals who are less concerned for the common interest than ambitious of personal notoriety. Indeed, they have distinguished the particular occasion out of which they anticipate the development of an issue that shall rend the Democracy asunder and restore the prestige of the Black Republican We allude to the agitation for the revival of the slave trade. With the purpose of introducing the subject before the country in a shape the most embarrassing to the representatives of the South, an Abolition Senator has proposed a measure which contemplates more strin-gent legislation for the suppression of the traffic. Will any Damocrat be deceived by this artifice? Will any man of sense from the South permit himself to be made the instrument of Seward's unscrupulous ambition? In view of the disastrous consequences which a single false step may entail on the country and the party, we invoke Democrats to the atmost circumspection in respect of this and every other issue of a sectional import.

CUBA NOT IN THE MARKET.

From The (Washington) States.

IF the President's proposition for the purchase of Cuba was not intended as a "tub to the whale" of public opinion, but as a *bona fide* bid for that valuable possession, he will acknowledge some disappointment at the effect of his suggestion on the inhabitants of the island.

For ourselves, we have long since renounced all hope day of October next" (1798). For ourselves, we have long since renounced all hope of acquiring Ouba by any such expedient. After the summary and contemptuous rejection of President Polk's offer, we despaired of securing the island by purchase. It was not the inadequacy of the price which prompted a refusal of the overture, but the impulse of wounded sus-ceptibility and offended dignity. The distinguished trait of the Spanish character is a lofty and unreasonable pride "-a pride which misfortune has irritated into a morbid "ensibility, and from which even incorrable necessity can -a pride which misfortune has irritated into a morbid rensibility, and from which even inexorable necessity can wring no concession derogatory to the historic renown of the nation. It was this feeling which animated and sus-tained them in their struggle with the great Napoleon; it is this feeling which now impels them to repulse every overture for the cession of the fairest province of their dominions. Sooner than submit to the conquest of Cuba, they would exhaust every resource of resistance; sooner than surrender it for a pecuniary consideration, they would desolate its smilling surface with fire and slaughter. With a nation so rich in ancestral renown and so tena-With a nation so rich in ancestral renown and so tena-cious of glorious tradition, money can offer no equivalent for a loss of honor. Whether we be disposed to mock or respect a pride which survives the monuments of material power, we must admit that it opposes an insuperable obstacle to the acquisition of Cuba in the mode recom-mended by the Dereident. mended by the President.

The effect of the Executive message on the inhabitants The effect of the Executive message on the inhabitants of Ouba discloses the impossibility of reconciling them to the sale of the island. They repudiate the idea with untterable indignation, and protest a resolution to per-petuate their dependency upon the Spanish crown. The associations of race, language, history and religion, to omit any mention of political repugnance, forbid the thought of separation from the mother country, and incorporation with a republic of alien blood and unorporation with a republic of alien blood and un-analy faith. Such is the declaration of the Cuban e, uttered with all the solemnity of an official remon 20, and directed in response to the seductive overtures

the American government. er the yoke of Spanish dominion ; the time was when ⁷ longed for admission into the American Confederacy. ³ feeling has been replaced by another sentiment—by ^{ntiment} which cherishes the connection with Europe repudiates the thought of association with the United ⁴⁸. We assume the theory of the connection of the connect of ¹⁹.

We think, then, these two arguments are effectually disposed of.

But the argument of the friends of law and order in the case now claiming public attention does not stop here. There is a higher and more sacred ground that they occupy—one to which there can be no demurrer, sophi tical or otherwise, and from which they can appeal to the sense of right and loyalty of every Georgian. Granting, for the argument, that the North has violated her consti-tutional obligations, that her bad faith has relieved us Government has forfeited the respect and alliance of Southern men—let all these things be so, there yet remains upon the citizens of Georgia a prohibition which no man will dare say he has a right to set aside. The good old State from whose bosom we sprung, or by whom we have een protected in our rights and liberty, has never yet forfeited her claim to the respect and obedience of her children. It is her Constitution and her laws that we

now assert in opposition to the African slave trade, and where is the man that will dare come forward and fling defiance at her commands? Who will say that those who yield obedience to her behests are Black Republicans in rinciple and enemies to the South?

In the eleventh section, fourth article, of the Constitution of Georgia is to be found the following clause : "There shall be no future importation of slaves into this State from Africa or any foreign place, after the first

There it stands, in our very organic law, the solemn ondemnation of our patriot fathers upon this illicit traffic. Let every Georgian read it and bow to the majesty of the laws of his own State, whatever he may think of ederal behests and enactments.

But again : the Legislature of Georgia, for the purpose of giving effect to this provision of the Constitution, and in aid of the federal law, on the 19th of December, 1817, passed a statute, from which we copy the following sections :

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint some fit and proper person to proceed to all such ports and places within this State as have or may have, or may hereafter hold, any negroes, mulattoes or persons of color, as may have been or hereafter may be seized or condemned under the above recited act of Congress (act 1808), and who may be subject to the control of this State, and the person so appointed shall have full power and authority to ask, demand and recover and receive all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, and to convey the same to Milledgeville and place them under the immediate control

Milledgeville and place them under the immediate control of the Executive of this State. Sec. 2. His Excellency the Governor is hereby em-powered to cause the said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, to be sold, after giving sixty days' notice in a ublic gazette, in such manner as he may think best calated for the interests of this State (Cobb's Digest, p.

In addition to this, the Legislature of Georgia, on the 19th December, 1818, passed the following act :

Whereas numbers of African slaves have been illegally

I have not much time to speak of Mr. Adam is chur-acter, but will briefly refer to it, dividing it, for convenience sake, into his intellectual, moral and religious

He had a great mind; quick, comprehensive, analytical, not easily satisfied save with ultimate causes; tenaci-ous of its treasures, his memory did not fail him until he no American in the eighteenth century who was intellectually his superior; for, though Hancock and Jefferson, nay, Jay, Madison and Marshall, really surpassed him in some high qualities, yet none seems quite so great, on the whole. His understanding was ample. Though consti-tutionally averse to regular, serious and long-continued sure he was right; and he never bowed that head to attention, he yet easily gathered what lay before him, and fittingly reproduced it when occasion required. He gathered a great amount of various knowledge, for he was a sharp observer of human affairs. Yet he attended but little to the world of matter ; and save for the economical purposes of agriculture, or for the immediate enjoyment of its beauty, he never attended to the world of matter about him. He had no eye for science, no taste for it, except when stimulated by the presence of Frank-lin. At the age of 40, he was the ablest lawyer in Ame--the most learned in historic lore, the most profound in the study of first principles. He always went to the fountains of English law, and did not scruple to ollow the stream through all its many tributary chan-

lels. His first opinion was often faulty, but his final thought was commonly deep, strong and represented the true relations of things. Hence, in spite of his great defects, he had naturally instinctive sagacity, and always sound judgment. In respect to this, I think he has no had justice done him, either by friend or foe. But in all the great acts of his life—in his defence of Capt. Preston—his controversy with Gov. Hutchinson—his im-peachment of the Judges—his appointment of Ministers. to France, when the nation said "No," and the like—all

these things indicate sound practical judgment. But he lacked method in his intellectual processes. H had not that genius which is its own method, nor yet the sober, systematic habit of work, which, though seemingly slow, is found at last so swift and sure. He did things "helter-skelter." In his administration as President, there was no rule for anything. He had a fair imagina-tion; above the average of the educated men of that time, but not equal to his understanding. Besides, he had

small opportunity for cultivating it in early life, or devel-oping it in later. Yet he was rather fond of poetry, had cal tricks; no traps for applause; no poetic images; no-thing of what half-educated ministers, sophomores and an ear for music, and was charmed with the painting and sculpture and grand architecture which so astonish the American in Europe. He had a great reason, though its culture was defective, and his method capricious and uncertain. He had not the calmness for a philosopher, yet ne always looked for the causes of things, studied careally and demanded proof.

His philosophical and metaphysical turn appears in all his writings. He was bold in abstract speculation; always bottomed his work on ultimate principles of nature. He is often profound in his remarks; and I think no American politician has ever uttered more profound truths than fell from the mighty mind of John Adams. He certainly had not a mind of the highest class. If he was the first American of that day after Franklin, he was the first American of that day after Frankin, he in 1779, he would give the governor an absolute negative was second to him by a long interval, and he had seven in 1779, he would give the governor an absolute negative in all acts of the Legislature, and leave him to appreciate competitors, not very far behind. He was not quite in all acts of the Legislature, and leave him to appreciate competitors, not very far behind. He was not quite the denerals of the militia—the Generals, Color point all the officers of the militia—the Generals, Color point all the officers of the denerals.

well-balanced; he upped this way how, then that Thus constituted, he was an originator, but not a great one. He was often in advance of his time, especially in planning his scheme for universal religious toleration, and his scheme for the government of the individual States. He ran before the foremost of his time in seeing the He ran before the foremost of his time in seeing the He ran before the foremost of his time is seeing the the annointed during good behavior, removable by necessity for a Navy and for a Military Academy. He must be appointed during good behavior, removable by sought the Military Academy in 1789, and founded it impeachment or address, and the Executive must be one

hought their thing. Here there were many before him, no bence the great failure of his life. Constructing in-no great time."

And partial from the model of also best provided of a

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.

himself, he abused his rivals. Of Samuel Adams and OPINIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS IN PARIS. Paris (Dec. 15) Correspondence of The London Times.

John Hancock, he writes, on one occasion: "They will IN my letter of Thursday last occurs the followin be sure of all the loaves and fishes of the National and State Governments, as they hope." A most atrocious calumny. He speaks sneeringly of John Hancock, as "a man without head or heart—a mere shadow of a man; and yet, Governor of old Massachusetts !" He did not like to hear the praises of Washington. One day, he colonies have declared in favor of the system of immigra-tion as at present conducted." One of your morning contemporaries observes on this: "The statement is alto-gether incorrect; there is not, indeed, the least founda-tion for it." There has long existed in Bussia an institution which has given to the Russian Government a kind of repre-sentative character; an Imperial Council of the country, temporaries observes on this : " The statement is alto dined with a company of gentlemen in a town adjoining this. After the dinner, a clergyman wished to help him on with his cloak. He objected, but the clergyman said

that there was not the least foundation for it, to my origiand Washington have done for the country." "Washington and me," growled out the old man, " don't let me nal informant. He states as follows :

With respect to the denial as to the proceedings of the With respect to the denial as to the proceedings of the Commission, I affirm that the majority, if not the whole, of the French officers who have given evidence before this right, and settled their legitimacy. At its last session, when it was consulted by Catherine II., it established the regulations of the Provinces, and several other lished the regulations of the Provinces, and several other respectively. rash humor which his mother gave him," or that came from somewhere else. At other times he did justice to nors of the colonies. It is true that "irregularities" have Certainly, these are great vices ; but he had such vir-tues that he can afford to have them told and substracted occurred in the manner of carrying out the immigration but it was at the same time admitted that it was easy to remedy these irregularities. There is a person opposed to the immigration who has not yet been heard in support of his views; and finally, as it is necessary to send instruc defends Hancock, and says, " If he had vanity and caprice, tions to the colonial governors and to the officers com to had I. * * * But these little flickerings of passion manding stations whose instructions are at an end, the provisional maintenance of the immigration was resolved They were vices of the surface; the on, with recommendations to observe strict vigilance in leep hearts of the men, they were pure and clean, clean carrying it out. I may add that the final decision rests Mr. Adams had strong religious emotions; but I must with the Emperor, whatever be the views or recommen pass over what I had written on this theme. He was dations of the Commission.

THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE FRENCH PLANTERS AND THE tive bodies. AFRICAN NEGROES.

From The London Shipping Gazette, Dec. 17.

editors call "fine writing," what school-girls name " per The following is the form of contract entered into fectly SPLENDID !" (Laughter.) But he had strong between factors, on the part of the employers and free the bad administration of affairs, and the evident causes Africans, under the authority of the French government, of this, that the laws are buried beneath a heap of sense, philosophical opinions, condensation and readiness of thought; the form is often defective, misshapen, the as forwarded by a correspondent on the West Coast substance is always strong and good. Demosthenes said Africa ;

"the first thing, the next thing, and the third thing in eloquence is energy"; and John Adams had it to the full extent that Demosthenes wanted. Yet scarcely any full extent that Demosthenes wanted. Yet scarcely any of his speeches are left. Their fame survives only in or industrial enterprise in which his employer may see fit to engage him, and generally for every description what-gramme is given them to fill out, and at the same time

to engage him, and generally for every description what ever of domestic work. Art. 2. The present working engagement is for six years, to commence from the day of entering the service of the employer. The employed is expected to give twenty-six complete working days every month—no more; the day's work to be regulated by the custom existing in the colony. The employed will be held to labor, without increase of wages, according to the wants of the establish-ment wherein they may be employed. Art. 3. The employer shall have the right of grammed as all the principles of justice, even to the rights of property, were overridden without

Art. 3. The employer shall have the right of surrender-ing or assigning, under the control of the administration, this contract, entered into for his own profit.

Art. 4. The employed to be lodged on the establish-ment where he is engaged. He shall have the right to obtain from his employer medical care and nourishment, agreeably to the regulations and usage adopted in the colony with reference for the metion. sought the inhitely intervention in the political ideas in 1799. As an organizer, he had to deal with political ideas and construct them into a Constitution, but he had only the smallest talent for organizing men. He could plan a government with great skill, but he was never a practical politician, who understands the art of organizing men about his idea, to defend his measures, and make his about hi

He first affirms that the subjection of the peasantry of tions, in the elaboration of which the classes which form John IV., anterior to this law of permanence, distinguishes the peasantry in nowise from the other inhabit tants of the country. In the Code of Alexis, made long after the peasantry had lost the right of changing their place of domicile, not a word is said of personal slavery, the peasantry being considered, before as well as after this, to be simply subjects of the lord on whose lands they chose to establish themselves, without becoming their serfs, still less their property. Peasants have been con-sidered as property in administrative regulations only since Peter I., and this manner of treating them has never been confirmed by any State law.

composed of deputies from all classes of the nation. In law this council still exists, although it has not been consulted since Catharine II. It was this council which laws of great importance. But for about eighty years past it has not been assembled, and the Czars have governed by means of administrative laws, which really present nothing but a mass of undigested regulations, that have produced an unheard-of chaos in the several branches of the public service.

These laws, originated by the Bureaucracy, and con-firmed by the Emperor, cannot have the character of national laws, the National Council not having participated in their formation, and no other institution being able to relieve the Emperor of their responsibility, since neither the Council of the Empire, made up of function-aries who have grown old in bureaux and in the field, nor the Council of Ministers can be considered to be legisla-

Theoretically, these laws lack basis ; practically, they are mean, narrow, often contradictory, and sometimes impracticable. Complaints have long been heard against nance-produced ordinances, and administrative combinations without either cohesion or system.

small landholders ; in short, to prevent poverty. affection with the British Minister's sheartry with an evil eye, and it is imprudent for heartry with an evil eye, and it is imprudent for heartry with a quarrel with the Emperor that would reward of their tr obles to risk a quarren with the Emperor that would e the troubles of which they would be the first vic-There is now prevalent throughout Russia a al fermentation, accompanied by a curious and ess expectation. The men of influence must calm

his, and they are the holdes. So, although I approve Platonoff's idea, I must con-ider his protest ill-timed and dangerous. As soon as he Minister of the Interior knew of this protest, he ent it back to the Committee, as non-conformable to the State law. But the President of the Committee, Count we although the back but on proceed the Showaloff, although he had personally opposed the protest, immediately went to the Minister and informnim with a good deal of decision that Platonoff's paper naving been approved by all the members of the Com se, could not be separated from their plan, and mus

This whole thing shows that there is a great deal of freedom of thought in Russia, and that the silence which has been imposed upon the country for thirty years past has not been able to check the progress of ideas. The present government is very well aware of this, and allows all the latitude in this respect which anybody

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29, 1858. The Russians are beginning to discuss social and political questions. Like most novices, they all want to speak at once, and everybody wants to hear himself and nobody else. Still, public opinion is becoming intelligent and powerful; sometimes, too, it is generous and discriminating. The private virtues of a man are often ecognized, while his public measures are condemned. nave heard high compliments for the private life of Gen. Muravieff, from those persons who were most severe against him for his attempts to prevent the peasantry on the appanages from availing themselves of the liberty to change their condition, granted them by the imperial nkase, on the pretext that the nkase did not grant the privilege to whole villages. With this the Emperor was much dissatisfied, and for several days here and in Moscow there have been remore of his dismissal. In Moscow, I am informed the discussion of the great

question of emancipation has become very passionate. The most remarkable articles which have appeared on this subject in the Empire have been published by the Courrier de Moscou. The other day a newly-appointed professor assumed his chair in the University at Moscow to commence his course. A student rose on the instant and told him plaivly, in the name of the class, that his ideus and principles were too much behind the age, and did not respond to their demands, and that he ought to resign his place in favor of some more liberal man. AI attempt was made to punish the irreverent student. His class made common cause with him, and threatened to leave.

LORD NAPIER'S RECALL.

From The Providence Journal

THE letter published in the Boston Daily Advertiser relative to the recall of Lord Napier has naturally attracted a good deal of attention, especially in consider-ation of the editorial endorsement with which it is introduced. The balance of testimony is in favor of the theory that the change was influenced, in some degree, by the position which Lord Napier had taken on the slavery question. The government of England would not, under ordinary circumstances, rebuke a minister for siding wit the ruling party in the government to which he wa accredited; but on the subject of slavery the peop of England entertain sentiments beyond those of th strongest Republicans, and quite up to those of the mos violent abolitionists. We hear a great deal about th failure of West India emancipation, and of the reactio of English opinion on the subject; but the fact is that there is nothing upon which English opinion is more unanimous than in its hostility to negro slavery. Whether this be consistent or inconsistent, reasonable or unreasonable able, right or wrong, there is no doubt of its existence and a British minister could not do anything more una ceptable to the British people than to give his coun tenance to slavery.

But whatever may be the case in regard to the recal of Lord Napier, there is another statement in this letter of very grave importance. The New York Commercia Advertiser says:

the comments interwoven with its statemen Lecompton, sound doctrions of Jefferson, &c., reference to the distinguished diplomat's remo attention to its distinct allegations with res

he smiles of the titled r parties be elevated into a maleration, and let those Congressmen, if there be any

linner-table as to lose the self-respect and dignity be ing their position, at least keep their disanti nortified vanity within their own bosoms.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE FROM GEORGIA CAPTURED.

From The (Washington) States, Dec. 29.

On Sunday afternoon, as the passengers by the mail-oat from Aquia Greek were about to land, Mr. Malngly, the agent, observed a negro in company with a hite man, under circumstances that seemed to him sus icious. He proceeded to question the former before he would allow him to go on shore. He asked him where he was going, to which he replied he was going to New York to bring the rest of the family South. This aroused Mr. Mattingly's suspicion, and he then interrogated the white more the new by source his new set. This man, who gave his name as J. T. Rogers, said that the negro was his servant, and that he was going to New York, for which place be had got through tickets at Wilmington, N. O. Mr. Matingly not being entirely satisfied with this statement, told Rogers that he should give the usual bond. This Rogers

professed his willingness to do; and he went on shore, as e said, to see some friends of his and get the required As he did not return, the negro was handed over to Officer Loyd, with the view of hunting up Rogers. story as Rogers told Mr. Mattingly; but the captain was not so easily imposed on; and he pronounced the state-as he believed he was a renaway. The negro either could not or would not see Rogers, include the state-and never so rapidly increasing; that besides the revolu-ing fastures of domestic shared as the state-and never so rapidly increasing; that besides the revolu-ing fastures of domestic shared as the state-and never so rapidly increasing; that besides the revolu-ing fastures of domestic shared as the state-and never so rapidly increasing; that besides the revolu-ing fastures of domestic shared as the state-ing fastures of domestic shared as the state-state shared as the state-and never so rapidly increasing; that besides the revolu-tion fastures of domestic shared as the state-tion fastures of domestic shared as the state-as the state state state state state state state state and never so rapidly increasing; that besides the revolu-

nd be was carried to the Central Guard-house, and comnitted to jail as a runaway. The next day Lieut. Thomas and Officer Loyd, by direction of Capt. Goddard, went to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, whether certain statements made imprisoned upon the soil of New York by the negro, with regard to parties whose names he mentioned as living in the place from which he said he and "his master" had come, were true. Mr. Stephens referred the lieutenant and officers to the Hon. Mr. Tripp, who legro. this Downes was conveying him on to a free State, and the State be represented by one or more delegates. and induced him to place in his hands \$350, money which WM LLOYD GABRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PA e had earned as a ditcher, working in company with the

aid Downes. He also stated that when he was about 50 miles from other speakers, will be in attendance. his starting-place, near Macon, Ga., he wanted to return, being stricken with regret at leaving his wife and children; but that Downes placed a pistol at his head, and threatened to blow his brains out if he said anything. Downes left his trunk on board the boat, and, on being

pened, it was found to contain a few articles of common clothing, and some pipes and tobacco. Active search is being made for the fellow, but up to this moment without could be detected.

The negro says he belongs to Dr. John R. Cook, of Marshallville, near Macon, Georgia. The negro's name is Hudson, and he was at work in Downes to run away.

THEODORE PARKER'S LECTURE ON WASHINGTON.

igton, we heard Mr. Parker preach a sermon on the life and character of that distinguished man, it was especially

of humanity.

he following passages

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859

New York." never be dried by another military kidnapping, like

TO DONORS.

nent can he y be expected of this State, or of Pennsy THOSE who have made pledges to the American Ante lavery Society, and those who intend, whether pledged numbers o the petitioners that beset the Legislatures of or not, to do something in aid of its operations the current year, are reminded that this season is the time will be oblined, and the more wholesome the agitation when such aid is most needed. Such Donations will be which it mut greate gladly received and promptly acknowledged either by The Constitutional case of conscience which will of Francis Jackson, Boston, or S. H. Gay, New York.

New York State Anti-Slavery Convention.

THE Third Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the struing it I wo do, because we do not mean to do any tate of New York will be held at ALBANY, on Mon-DAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, January 31, February 1 and 2, 1859.

This Convention, held under the anspices of the Ame rican Anti-Slavery Society, and of annual recurrence, is f the State There are men who believe with Gerrit important, not only for its local effect, but, through representatives in attendance, and members of the Legislature, is designed to reach all parts of the State. At and the dedis can be done by direct legislation of Uonno previous period since the commencement of the Anti- press, there a majority of that way of thinking can Slavery struggle has there been a more pressing need of He was taken to the dépôt, where he was met and ques. tioned by Capt. Goddard. The negro told him the same entire abolition of chattel slavery. While the great quesunited, earnest and untiring effort for the immediate and

> ing features of domestic slave-breeding, and the inte State slave trade, the African slave trade of slave propagandism, by those never more threatening, bold and defin

Let the friends of impartial liberty, throughout the accompanied the officer to the jail and interrogated the State, spare no efforts to render this Convention, in char-After considerable cross-examination, the negro acter and influence, such as the exigencies of the cause owned up that " Rogers " was a fictitious name; that the demand. Give, if possible, your personal presence, your real name of the white man was Patrick Downes; that friendly counsel and cooperation. Let every County in

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, AARON M. POWELL, and

The Convention will be held in Association Hall, the opening session on Monday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

THE WINTER'S WORK.

It is always seed time, summer time and harvest in the anti-slavery field. And what is odd about its phenomena. success. There was nothing in the trank by which he it often blossoms and brings forth its frait in the dead of winter, particularly, as that is the season when the delegated wisdom of the several States is usually gathered together to conspire for the common weal. The Aboli-Oglethorpe, in Macon County, when he was induced by tionists have been diligent husbandmen in this portion of the Lord's Vineyard, and by the sweat of their brows and the labor of their hands they have produced some crops that were for the convalescence, if not for the healing, of the nation-which, at least, showed that the native virtue WHEN, nearly two years ago, on the birth-day of Wash- and vigor of the soil was not entirely worn out, and that there was a reasonable ground of hope that it might yet and character of that distinguished man, it was especially gratifying to find it, as we had expected, an impartial delineation of character, not a mere eulogy; a justly dis-criminating criticism, not the sort of thing that is now known as a "Mount Vernon" paper. We were rejoiced, though by no means surprised, to see the man who had so effectively attacked idolatry in other departments raising his voice against the popular error which has idoliged Wear ": enectively attacked fulfatry in other departments raising his voice against the popular error which has idolized Washington, and clearly exposing both the blunder and the orime which that great man committed in continuing declaration that liberty is one of the "inalienable" rights of humanity

and with promise.

The question which is next to be applied to the legisla

tive bodies of those States is one which it is hoped will

extract from some of them at once, and from all of them

posing to remove one claimed as a slave from the State

but any person claiming to own any other as a slave.

within the Green Mountain jurisdiction, shall be punished

with imprisonment at hard labor, in the penitentiary, for

an adequate term of years. This same legislation is asked

of several other of the free States this year, our own

included, and the progress of this reformation will be

watched with earnest curiosity, both as a symptom and

as a result. The readiness with which Vermont has

yielded to this demand, at the very first asking, is an ncouragement to a continuance in the well-doing of per-

sistent importunity elsewhere. It is also encouraging to those engaged in the often seemingly barren labors of the

The changes from year to year marked on the State State by bringing a slave into it, or pursuing one on its obelisk may not look to be great; but when the rise of soil, to the same penalty. As soon as the Northern mind twenty years is noted, one can understand that there is as the foughly anti-slavery as the dominant opinion force enough in that tide when its flood comes to sweep at the South is pro-slavery, there will be no difficulty away the grosser evils that encumber the land. Take the about this reduction of the lex talionis to practice. Per-State of Massachusetts, for example. Twenty years ago haps it is much nearer this healthy tone than we comthe Whigs and Democrats were at one to prevent any monly suppose, and it is the business of Abolitionists censure of slavery which might grieve the souls of their throughout the free States to apply the test thoroughly to the Pacific coast. The telegraphic report says : Southern competers. The odious distinctions made because to the people and to the people's representatives and see of natural complexion in railway carriages and in the how they will stand it. It will not be work thrown away, public schools were in full recognized and justified exist-ence. The judicial officers of the State were competent to entertain the question of a slave-claim, and to commit this particular crop. So let all go to work with the the state of the state were competent to entertain the question of a slave-claim, and to commit the state of the state were competent the state were competent the state were competent the state of the state On hearing the lecture (entitled "Washington, the Man of Integrity"), recently delivered by Mr. Parker in the course of "Fraternity Lectures," it was a great disap-

Wational Anti-Slavern Staudard, lately bestored on Vermont, to which we think this such as been has been is may be airly and immediately attributed. We have

should be good as to the ion in Masuchusetts, so that the streets of Boston may

murse be rand and magnified, we cannot undertake to of the American Anti-Slavery olat is sufficiently well known. We can-

ney to control elections. port the United States Constitution, conast the contrary, as far as slavery is conate to the people of Illinois the men for whom the ald vote. He has, through the gang of miseral ree no objection to asking men who hold as from ours to apply their own construcile stapidity which allows them to rule him, s election of an unanimous Republican delegation Unled States Constitution to the legislation ess from this State e despot, and he has, through his official organs,

icing to know that not a man who, in Congret

fused to abandon the Democratic platform at Mr. Bu nunan's command has been defeated by the people, and

nile we regret the elevation of a Republican majority

on Cougress, we cannot mourn over the defeat of those vho abandoned principle in order to gratify the malign coursels of a vindictive cabal of Presidential aspirants

We know that Mr. Buchanan is advanced in years; we know that he has held office during a long period; we know that his head has been silvered over by the hand of

f him, that the man " who, after having seen the co

uences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder

and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, i surely the object of either abborrence or contempt."

If we may believe the Chicago Democrat (Rep.), the

elf. That it embodies his sentiments there is no room

loes, he parts with his best friends in the North.' 'But will he not do it, nevertheless ?' 'I can assure you that

after his arrival in New York : they are very different in

one from those delivered in Chicago and at New Orleans. Ubis was accounted for by considering that he met at

New York, on his arrival there, some of his Congressions

CONGRESS.

ne, but what was said of another is not the less true

Constitution was made to abolish slavery, These men, of course, have their way plain Then there is the much larger class of men has a right to construe the Con-

ase who hold, with the existing majority of the nation at the Constitution does guarantee the doing of certain things for the protection of slavery, and yet consent to swear to support it, it is for them to consider whether the greater sin be to keep or to break such an oath. We are not constituted the keepers of the consciences of legislators, but we are all of us appointed, by a commission direct from Heaven, the keepers of our brother who is drawn into death, and, as such, we may and will ask all naving authority to use it for his deliverance and protec-

that of Barn in TS54. We fear that so sudden a move

Ohio: but the greater the urgency and the

We think that the element of a natural and just resentnent of slaveholding insolences will enter more and more argely into the disposition of this question, and the solution of the greater ones knocking at the door, than it has for doubt. As to the plans and purposes of the Senator, yet done. It has long looked as if Lord Byron's parawe have this statement from the Washington correspon phrase of Burke's rhapsody, "the Age of Chivalry is dent of the Evening Post : gone I" was a true exegesis, and that indeed " there's no "I presume there exists a general inquiry among the curious to know what Mr. Douglas is going to do. His most intimate friends have been unable to answer this spirit now-a-days !" But there is an amount of kicking that will rouse the most abject to resentment, and one question until very recently. A personal friend of the Senator answers me that 'he is going to stand up.' 'Stand up and do what?' I inquired. 'Stand up and fight the Administration.' 'Will he seek to obtain the Charleston nomination?' I inquired again. 'No, if he would think the Northern people must have nearly had the necessary quantity administered by this time. When they see the slaveholders doing what they please with the Constitution at their end of the Union, and Presidents and Cabinets and Judges all joining in one chorus of conhe will not, unless he changes his policy.² Is there any trath in the report that he means to urge Wise as the Charles-ton nominee?² 'Not a word of truth in it.² 'Will he run sent and adulation, it is not strange that they should eriously incline to see what can be done with it in their as an independent candidate for the Presidency in 1860?' He will, if he runs at all.' The gentleman with whom I had this conversation holds a high and honorable position own latitude. The Union between the South and North has all along been construed to be like the engagement of Miss Flora McFlimsy with the hero of "Nothing to

" this engagement, d'ye see, Is one binding on you, but not binding on me!'

When Northern men are liable to imprisonment under laveholding laws for expressing anti-slavery opinions, anti-Lecompton compeers, who had something to say about the policy of the future as well as Mr. Douglas." of Egypt, the one like the other pregnant with fertility or owning anti-slavery books, surely it is but a modest reprisal to subject a slaveholder insulting a Northern

> In the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 6th, Mr. Iverson of Ga. to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes read an elaborate speech on the Pacific Reflroad bill, "service or labor" to such claimant, by the laws of one advocating the building of two roads, one over the North- of the Slave States of this Union. ern and the other over the Southern route, so that each ection, in case the Union should be dissolved (as it cer-AARON M. POWELL, in a letter enclosing the call for the tainly would be if Seward or any other Black Republican State Anti-Slavery Convertion, which will be found in should be elected President in 1860), might have access another column, makes the following observations, which we earnestly commend to the attention of all our readers "He traced the slavery agitation from its rise among a in this State :

THE FINANCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY

That all our friends everywhere are requested to give the That no entrance fee will be permitted, the only of

That no entrance desirable on this occasion being ngs to the cause desirable on this occasion being whether great or small, that free-will makes work That cards of invitation will be placed at the An Slavery offices and at the Booksellers' shops for the venience of the guests; and each card, previou coribed with the name and address of the person p ing it, will insure a cordial reception ;

That cloak-rooms will be arranged to save the the risk of remaining in their street dress in a wayned

That the coening invitations will be issued for halfo'clock ; but the guests will be welcome at any mom during the evening, and a short visit gladly received if a long one is impossible on account of other engager (respecting the day-arrangements, further notice her

That all who are prevented from being present in per-That an who are present in peron, especially inclusions by a short letter, that may give information and encouragement to their North acadjutors in this great work of national progress

That, while renewing the invitation to all, this

their aid by donation, in the assurance that half the tan they may have annually spent will be a clearer gain that the whole through the former circuitous channel.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVE-HUNTING.

THE Legislature which will assemble in Albany on the first of January will contain a large majority of Republic cans in both branches, and we hope that earnest Abali tionists in every County will put its anti-slavery character to the test by sending in pelitions, as numerously signed as possible, praying for the enactment of a law prohibit. ing slave-hunting, under the severest penalties, on the oregoing article was written by Senator Douglas himsetts are making a strong movement for such a law in that State, and the Legislature of Vermont lately enacted one, for which Abolitionists had carnestly petitioned. The number of Garrisonian Abolitionists in this State is not large; but if they will all take hold of the work in earnest, they can produce a wholesome agilation and gain a large number of signatures to their petitions. In some localities the work is already begun, but we fear that in many others, where we have one or more readers, nothing has yet been attempted. We entreat every friend of the cause in this State, who may read what we now write, to make a copy of the following petition, and at once commence the work of obtaining petitions. Let us go up to the Republican Legislature with our demands that the soil of the State shall be protected from the incursions of the man-hunter ; and if they refuse to enact a law for that n the government, and knows whereof he affirms. One purpose, let hing is observable in Senator Douglas's speeches made kidnapping. purpose, let us hold them responsible as the abettors of

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York : The undersigned, citizens of the State of New York. respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth.

In our notes of that sermon, taken at the time, we find

southern deputation, &c. we might be well that t should know who these men were. Will any member call for the documents?"

The suggestion is worthy of consideration. If the allegation be true, the country should know who the men are that have been proposing to a foreign power the dis-memberment of the Uuion. If such a thing had been done by Northern men, it would have called forth, and deservedly, the reprobation of the whole country; but when it is done by the fire-eaters, it passes as a thing of course. We see that a conference of the Southern mem-bers of Congress is to be held to consult upon the policy of the government in regard to Mexico, and upon the "rights of the South" generally. Suppose there should be a corresponding meeting of Northern members to be a corresponding meeting of Northern members to consult upon the "rights of the North," how soon would the ery of treason resound through the land. Yet the meeting that has been announced hardly calls forth a comment. It would be carious to see if the men who comment at the government are the surely than regular attendance on sermons and sacra-

From The Evening Post.

We have already published the official announcement of Lord Napier's removal by his government from Washington to a less important post on the continent of Europe. An anonymous London letter in the Boston Daily Advertiser, which, from the circumstance of its appearing in that cautious and respectable journal, received an unmerited degree of consideration from the press, states that the reason of the British Minister's legradation is the offence he had given to the home government by his conversation on the Kansas question, and his intimacy with Mason, and other Administration or pro slavery Senators, while he has treated the Republi-cans with marked neglect. It is intimated in this letter that reports have been brought home from Washington that Lord Napier made himself "the gratuitous advocate of the Lecompton bill," and that great off-ace has been given to the Republican members of Congress by his pro-slavery affinities. Moreover, we are told that the Dake of Argyle's declaration in the House of Lords, that the British government have not changed their views on the subject of slavery, was, as is well-known, called forth by a statement to the contrary made by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in the Senate, but that "probably much impor-tance would not have been attached to the declarations of Mr. Muson had it not been for the known intimacy between him and Lord Napier."

These explanations are exceedingly improbable, and do no credit to the good sense or sagacity of the source from which they proceed, whether they be of Northern or

In the first place, there is nothing to sustain them but irresponsible and vague assertion. The very generality and want of specific character in the allegations deprive them of any claim on our belief. Lord Napier, although and want of specific cubracter in the meganonic depirtor them of any claim on our belief. Lord Napier, although a very acceptable diplomatist to the people generally, has not commended himself either to his own or our governi ment since his residence at Washington, and his diplo matic conduct here has furnished abundant pretexts for his removal, without referring to his unimportant opinions on questions of domestic politics. He is known to be personally at variance with the political opinions of the present British Cubinet; he is reported to have bees singularly regardless of the small diplomatic formalities which are expected of foreign ministers even in our free and-easy republic; and, to crown all, he has failed in effecting the three objects of his mission—the settlement on British terms, of the Central American question; the visit and Search question; and the question of the. posed British and American alliance in Ohina. He are reasons, at least for an unfriendly home gov posed British and American alliance: Ohina. He are reasons, at least for an unfriendly home gov posed British and American alliance in Ohina. He are reasons, at least for an unfriendly home gov posed British and American alliance: Ohina. He are reasons, at least for an unfriendly home gov posed British and American alliance: Ohina. He are reasons, at least for an unfriendly home gov posed British and American alliance: Ohina. He are reasons, at least for an unfriendly home gov protical influence, would subject him to a universat and avoid. It was Lord Napier's duty, in his social relations, to and avoid. It was Lord Napier's duty, in his social relations, to

It was Lord Napier's duty, in his social relations, to It was Lord Napier's duty, in his social relations, to conciliate the party in power, whether that party were pro-slavery or anti-slavery, without, of course, treating the minority party with incivility. But it requires no extravagant estimate of his discretion or capacity to reject the supposition that he has, as the letter-writers assert, declared himself an advocate of pro-slavery doc-trines, however unimportant such declarations on his part

As was to be expected, he has merely exchanged he pitalities principally with those Congressmen who could reciprocate; but, with the exception of Senator Seward and a few others, the only Congressmen in Washingto who live in a style to make them willing or able to rec cate belong to the pro-slavery party. Most of the sublican Senators and Representatives, for some reason r-perhaps for economy, perhaps on account of ort lenure of office practically allowed them by constituents-live in boarding-houses or hotels. We do not hear that Senator Seward expresses any dis- repealed by the

ut off my right hand tha a slaveholder, and married slave

is no excuse for it."

ments, Mr. Parker said: "Above all, I find it in his relation to the nation's greatest or He was born a slaveholder, he was brought up with slavery all a aim, slaves fell to him by marriage, the entailed property of his Washington wished to get rid of it, but could not. The African is trade was thought as homorable as dealing in land, cotton, whe bil. Washington always disiliked slavery; thought it wrong, wick "He sought to promote the emancipation of all the slaves in gina. This could not be done. At last, by his will, he set fro-is own bondmen, their deliverance to take place at the death of "fie-di could not before: and he charge between the slaves of And the last year, after three demands defeated by Executive servility, a Judge who had disgraced his office by consenting to be the tool of a slave-catcher was ignominiously turned out of the service of the State, as a discreditable and unprofitable servant. We have cited the example of the Bay State because

it came first to hand ; but the illustration of the changes 17 is no unsound spot, save his wrath, and that is ather a protuberance than a weak spot. There mean in his character. The whole is clean and in public action produced by changes in public opinion as to slavery, and the mischiefs growing directly or indi-

It these statements are different from a "Mount Vernon sketch " (in that the latter does not object to slavery at all), they certainly differ quite as much from an anti-slavery rectly out of it, could be enforced from the legislative

Those who do object to slavery, and yet wish to keep the even more virtuously than her elder sister and has marcharacter of Washington entirely free from reproach, have often said that the slaves which were called his were in shalled her the way she should go, and which we most The stat that the sloves which were called his were in reality his wife's, and that therefore he is not censured for the continuance of their bondage through his whole life. But *Mr. Parker* can hardly say this, after having oestowed emphatic praise upon Samuel Adams for promptly denying and setting at nought a similar claim of "right of property" made by his wife. When Samuel Adams came home one evening (said Mr. Parker on an-other occasion), he found a turre momen activity of the truly hope she may take. Now, all these things are much more encouraging a signs than as facts—as symptoms of the changes which have been going on in the kingdom within us than as records of those which have taken place in the republic without us. All revolutions are first worked ont in that invitible more de the the size Adams came nome one evening (said Mr. Parker on an-other occasion), he found a negro woman sitting by the kitchen fire. When, on asking, "Who is this?" his wife told him, "It is a slave that neighbor So-and-so has given me," the stern democrat said..." When she passed over my threshold, she became free?" And Mr. Parker praised this as the evidence of "Integrity"...of a "religious character"...of a character "clean and presentable." Why should we demand less of Washington? Why should we allow Washington not only to keep his wife's slaves of these, forerunners merely of greater events at hand, have been compelled by the faithful and persistent application of truth, as it gradually unfolded itself in the perceptions of the few, to the reluctant minds of the many. History, which is Philosophy teaching by such examples as these, thus teaches us just what to do in order to accomplish what we demand, and gives us an absolute assurance of success. Whenever the mass of the Northern mind

has become leavened with as deep a sense of the wickedness and mischiels of slavery, and of the disgrace and guilt of giving it any support, as our fathers had of the injus tice and danger of Taxation without Representation, the idea will speedily clothe itself with whatever political shape may be necessary to rid the free States of all participation in it, and to put them in a position to attack it directly.

in time, a declaratory law to the effect that no person shall be taken from the soil for which they legislate as a slave, under any pretext or by any authority. The State

sesses above quoted from the sermon and omitted from of Vermont has begun the work in a thorough and mas-e lecture, is well fitted to fill us with surprise as well as terly manner, and ordained not only that any person pro-

s to do the will of the Slave Pow o this living monument of brass, an obe

fresh from the political battle-field, the pride of his friends. and the terror of his enemies. The papers in his interest declare that he was greeted, on his arrival, by a crowd so multitudinous and enthusiastic as to afford unquestion able proof of his boundless popularity; but the Republican journals, on the contrary, assure us that he was wel-

comed only by "a rabble of 100 or 200 Irishmen," whom he addressed with the greatest reluctance. When he entered the Senate chamber on Monday, he met but a cold reception from his colleagues, though there was a slight cheer in the galleries.

history of all the New England States and of several of What is to be his future career no one can predict with the other free States. The State of Vermont has done any certainty. He and his friends hope to be able, no Administration and the Illinois rebel is apparent from the defiant and denunciatory tone of his organ, the Chicago Times, as exhibited in the following article, which, as an worked out in that invisible world of thought before they example of political free speaking, is too important not are reproduced upon the visible diurnal sphere. And all to be put on record.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

An unwillingness to say or do anything that might in iny possible manner be considered as tending to embarras, political contest in which our friends had a deep personal inte st has for many months restrained us in that free and candid pression of our judgment of the acts of the Administration of ir. Buchanan that we would like to have given to our readers The action of the Legislature of Illinois yesterday has removed the last possible excuse for this silence on our part, and therefore is that we use the attention of our readers for a few moments us morning. In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed. The

author of that bill became the object of all the slanders and yillifications of the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers in anthor of that bill became the object of all the slanders and villifications of the Abolitionists and Free-Sollers in all parts of the country. The act embraced an applica-tion of the greatest principle of American constitutional liberty. At the time of the passage of that act, and during nearly two years of the intense excitement which ensued, James Buchanan was absent from the United States; he was performing as an official penuy post be-tween Mr. Marcy and the British government, and devoted his leisure hours to speech-making at Exeter Hall. At home there were men who, knowing his age, and sappos-ing that in their hands he could be made a tool to pro-mote their selfish ends, commenced an intrigue to have him foisted upon the Democratic party. The old man, however, was upon one point a little weak. He never approved the Kansas-Nebraska act, and had no desire to become identified with it. The letter to Slidell upon that point never was published in full. He shortly after returned to the United States. He was nominated at to Cincinnati through the kindness of Mr. Douglas, who which he had failed to obtain. But that Convention made a platform, the life of which was the Kansas-Nebraska act, and a pledge for its fair and faithful application, to upon the solution assurance that he would maintain in the out at a spirit that greatest act of American legis-ation, James Buchanan was elected. Had it hear of the spirit that greatest act of American h nes Buohanan was elected. Had it been

Anti-Slavery lecturing field, to see so speedy a return to

handful of New England lanatics of both sexes to its

from New York (Seward) be elected President, and in his (Iverson's) opinion more than one Southern State would take immediate steps to secede. In certain contingencies, which he stated, Georgia would secede. He did not believe the South would go out by a general convention but let a single State swing out, and she would draw with her, or after her, the remaining States to form either a Southern Confederacy or procure an amendment of the present Constitution to secure the rights of the South. As he, helieved, the dissolution of the Union was near a he believed the dissolution of the Union was near at hand, he was unwilling to vote money, and lands for a road which was sure to be located outside of the Southsence he wanted the South to have a route equally with he North, which shall aid her while in the Union, and belong to her when out of it."

The correspondent of the Evening Post gives us a bit of gossip concerning this speech.

any certainty. He and his mends hope to be able, no doubt, to compel the Democratic party to accept him as their leader, if not in 1860, then in 1864; but Mr. Bu-chanan hates him so intensely that he will exert his whole power, personal and official, to put him down. That there is to be a fierce and unrelenting war between the in the South always make more out of a Northern than a for although the great body of the people might shrink southern man !?

"This latter compliment was undoubtedly intended for Mr. Fugitive-Slave-law Fillmore, Mr. Missouri-Compro-mise-repeal Pierce, and Mr. Lecompton-Swindle Buchanan. The three can divide the compliment equally between

"Senator Hammond remarked to Governor Seward, the day following the delivery of the speech, that he thought lyerson was unusually severe on him. 'By no means,' was the prompt reply of Gov. Seward, 'by no means, sir; on the contrary, I thought he was highly complimentary to me and severe upon you, for he was kind enough to say that, with "Northern security," I could "borrow any amount of money in Wall street at from four to six per cent.;" while you, with the popularity of your "Barn-well speech," with all your "plantations" and "nig-gers," couldn't get a dollar 1' This not only turned the tables, but the laugh upon the Senator from South-Caro-lina," Senator Hammond remarked to Governor Seward, th

Mr. Trumbuil of Ill. replied to Mr. Iverson on the following day, speaking in defence of the Republican party On the 10th the French Spoliation bill was passed, 26 to 20. Mr. Iverson, on the same day, introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege. Mr. Slidell introduced a bill to place \$30,000,000 in the President's hands " to

facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation "-in other words, to be used in bribing the Spanish officials. On the 11th Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts made a long and able speech on the Pacific Railroad, replying sharply to Mr. Iverson, and causing quite a sensation among the louthern members.

Mr. Mason of Virginia introduced, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, a bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, saying he would ask the Senate to consider it at an early day.

In the House, on the 6th, Mr. Bryan complained that he people of Texas were being alienated from the Unio owing to the neglect of the National Government. Mr Giddings suggested that the gentleman might introduce a resolution repealing the annexation of Texas !

The Nord announces that the St. Petersbur Commission appointed to draw up the report were Comte Pieree Schouvaloff, the Senator Weimaru, the Councillor of State Likhonine, Comte Nicholas Levacheff, aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, and M. Philippe Deepp. the culture which the American Anti-Slavery Society has [fattered him in his old age, as they would a boy on his camp to the Emperor, and M. Philippe Do

" The Convention will be very opportune for the public discussion of the claims of our Petition upon the Legislature. I would fain hope for some favorable action there-

ender. The judicital culcules of the state with completent to entertain the question of a slave-claim, and to commit this particular crop. So let all go to work with the petitions and perplex the Powers that Be, if we cannot to put assunder men and women of differing hues, however for the state and some of differing hues, however for the state and other to getter. These and other institutions that they were looked upon as part and parcel of the strong had become so hardened into customs and of the present session of Congress had been vacant, arrived at Vashington on Thursday, the 6th inst. For polition of the senator for the Senate a victory of the Senator from linois, and the common law, if not as elements of the common in w, if not as elements of the common in every instance—that it is hard to realize that they of the senate in their tennetit.
Were once so obdoarate and invectante in their tennetity.
Were once so obdoarate and invectante in their tennetity.
Capital and resume his Senatorial seat as a conquerer of the Senator is contained and resume his Senatorial seat as a conquerer of the North. Let Modul and the men and women of New York.

tinue longer to aid fugitive slaves to the Queen's dominions, and incur for themselves the risk of fines and imprisonment at that? Let the Prohibition of Slave-hunting be an advancing step upon the bridge over which, sooner or later, the people of the Empire State must pass from their present unrighteous alliance in the National Slaveholding Confederacy."

WELLSVILLE, January 6, 1859.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. PLEASE find enclosed a form of petition which will be circulated in this county. When a considerable portion of the people see fit to assent to the doctrine thereof, and openly to proclaim it, the action which the petition acks for may be less important than at present; there are some things respecting which there is no great difference between the actual possession of them and the strong desire to have them. Yet the subject of this petition should never cease to be agitated till the law sought for is passed; from crime, there may be places where rowdyism may

triumph over what is truly just and legal. The short and pointed form of petition heretofore published in THE STANDARD may in effect cover the ground of this; but a particular and formal ropudiation of barbarism is sometimes not impertinent, especially where it may be the case that, in the estimation of some people, all party and sectarian prejudices are avoided thereby i and " minus est totum quam omnia dixisse."

Very respectfully yours,

To the Legislature of the State of New York : Whereas it has been asserted in some quariers that a right exists under the law of the land to take persons from this State to State of the land to take persons avery is tolerated, in order that they may be made slaves

or held as such; Now, therefore, believing, as they do, that the only real and practical guarantee of civil liberty in any nation is the individual conscience and maniness of the people who the individual conscience and maniness of the people who o.npose it; and rec mands as well as to the restraints of the law q justice, to which no valid legislation can be re and considering that nothing can be meaner, m talizing, or more dangerous, than practically inder color of law, the first principles of justice to be a solution. itants of the State of No le body to anact and place upon sertion of the honor of the St

my to the spirit of its with a severe penalty agains who may parsue, detain of a use or, in any event, to permit to at out of this State, any human if at out of this State, any human if

hatever held as such. And your pe

DEATH OF JUDSON J. HUTCHINSON, -A teleg atch, dated at Lynn, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 11th, ed his brief announcement : "Judson J. Hutchinson died

Asa and Abby. They will all sent into exile." of thousands, in all parts of the ho can never remember but with strong emonrs spent in listening to the minstrels from ranite State.

was a composer as well as a singer, and many ags so often saug by the "Family " were his. al organization was exceedingly sensitive, his nperament delicate and excitable, insomuch temperature, insomuci, insomuci, he later years of his life he was sometimes insane not unlikely that his death was the result of a a action of the brain. This, however, is only cona school of the circumstance

ding his decease. (N ANTI-SLAVERY PLEA FOR THE SLAVE TRADE.

onal Anti-Slavery Standard. WERRE leaving Boston for the Empire of Hayti, I group a to pat on record a few arguments for reopening the ave trade. I am in favor of it :

in practice than the Southern inter-State slave rated, and as many lives lost (by the of Louisiana slave-drivers and the process of nce of the American domestic human beings as would be the certain victims of "foreign " slave trade. But atives will not listen to this argu-They are willing, however, to believe in the wrong

meter slaveholding class and the non-slaveholders who vira to their station. It would break up the Unity of

Thirdy : It would create the greatest commercial panic grown, clurch and aristocracy would be likely to produce in England. It would ruin tens of thousands; produce extended and exciting debates; and thus arouse the far Southern slave population from their lethargic state of bopeless and passive discontentment.

Fourthly: It would ultimate in a grand servile war. The new "emigrants " would be restive-easily incited to rebellion; they would chiefly be trained warriors; they would be the flint-Abolitionists the steel-to the present tinderish slave population.

-By a servile war slavery is to be abolished. The Southern slaveholders-the best of them-only "deplore ' the existence of slavery. Only in Missouri, do they seek to abolish it. Therefore, the other alternative must come. They must be abolished by their slaves. I believe in Banker Hill and therefore am in favor of an Insurrection : nd, to produce it, as speedily as possible, would never atter one word to thwart the designs of the advocates of the slave trade. Yours truly, JAMES REDPATH. Malden, Mass., Jan. 7, 1859.

It is needless to say that we do not assent to the argument of our correspondent.-Ed. Standard.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Sarah Lippincott) is lecturing upon "The Life and Character of Joan of Arc." This is a new field of effort for her.

Mr. Charles Dickens, we (The Century) have it on good tates, with a view of delivering his course of readings, which have been so deservedly popular in England.

a fatal termination.

ind charge is the most important of the whole,"as it is nated and elected. The Speaker, Mr. Littlejohn, is of the that for which M. de Montalembert would be liable, as a measure of public safety, to be transported to Algeria, or banished from the conntry without any form of trial. The argus quotes from a speech made a year or two rest sure, so far as the law can protect him, of not being senting article 2.

The Rev. Theodore Parker sent the following note to is congregation on Sunday last ;

ittle after 4 o'clock, I had a slight attack of bleeding rom the lungs or throat. I intended to preach on the eligion of Jesus, and the Christian Church; or the Supeity of Good Will to Man over Belief in Theological cies. I hope you will not forget the contribution for poor, whom we have with us always. I do not know I shall look upon your welcome faces, which have n cheered my spirit when my flesh was weak. May

for His Infinite Love is with us forever and ever. Faithfully, your friend, THEODORE PARKER. The congregation, after hearing this letter, voted to

ontinue Mr. Parker's salary for one year, with the undertanding that he would take a respite from all public worship by the Society at the Music Hall, or elsewhere, was referred to the Standing Committee, with full powers.

A vote expressive of the sympathy of the Society with their pastor was unanimously passed. The Boston Atlas understands that Mr. Parker will sail, as soon as possible, or a warmer climate-probably the West Indies.

The following notice of the negro actor, Ira Aldridge, is from the St. Petersburg correspondence of Le Nord, each in its way, and gave the liveliest pleasure to the full under date of Dec. 5. In publishing it we cannot forbear audience that listened to them. to express the hope that this black genius may yet make The young people of this city, as you will have seen by his appearance in the United States, to put to shame the notices in THE STANDATE e about forming a new Antivulgar prejudica which insists that the African is a con- Slavery Society. They a meeting with this view on

At his debut, people were curious to see an and Rush, and the desk at the both these worthies pre glish troupe forced him to play with German actors.] start, as to which would most expedient, to form r

Those who counted on this were strangely deceived. From his appearance on the stage the African artist com-

represents. An actor told me that he saw him sob for some Weep yourselves, if you would make others weep.' Rachel, in the Fourth Act of Les Horace, is the only artist who ever produced so great an effect. At the first repre-sentation the poor Desdemona was so horror-stricken at

the terrible expression of the Moor that she sprang from the bed and fled, shrieking with fright. "In spite of his stony nature, Aldridge can adapt himself to those scenes which require calmness and sub-dued passion. In Shylock, to see him trembling with fear and indication before the tribunal which is ordesynchronized as a body they comprise a more than common degree of ability and culture. You will naturally suppose, therefore, that we regard the moveto force Christianity upon him makes one of those in pressions which are never effaced. The severest critics ind but one fault with him-that, when speaking to charwith him about this, but it was of no avail."

WAR IN KANSAS.

Our readers will remember the scenes of violence en- sense, in the preparation of this important State paper, to athority, has under consideration a visit to the United acted, some time since, by the pro-slavery party in South- avail himself of the services of his able associate. The the Free State men, left by the government without pro- trary.

The Newark Mercury says that the venerable ex-Chief- finally concluded between the parties, under the influence finances. Since the sale of the public works, a new era Instice Hornblower, of New Jersey, now lies in a critical of Gov. Denver; but the conditions of that treaty hav- has dawned upon the monetary condition of our Commonination, from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, ing been violated by the border ruffians, the war has wealth. The public debt has been reduced, practically, broken out afreshy A Free State man having been seized

express its unequivocal approval of the reverse of avowal, viz.: that it would recognize a Constitution leprives a man of his personal rights and liberty

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan, 10, 559.

In my last I gave some account of our Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Convention, but omitted to mention one of and His blessing will be upon us here and hereafter, His blessing will be upon us here and hereafter, to my memory the resolutions which were passed, and, following them, I enumerated the topics which w sidered and the speakers who took part in the discussions; duties for that period. The subject of continuing public but as the address of Dr. Furness was a thing by itself baving no relation to any of the resolutions, I car desaly, though not unnaturally, quite omitted to make an tion of it. The same is true of Wm. Wells Brown' matic reading, and for the same reason. Both of performances took place at the same session . pied exclusively the second afternoon of the Con- ation. I allude to them now only to explain my mistake in omitting to notice them and to add that they were aumirable.

larkson Hall, an edite in thers have been mee eventy-five years. (Ulark son Hall, by the way, is d by the old Pennsylvania Abolition Society. It we milt in the days of Franklin

The meeting was attended and seemed ani-[The absence of mated by an carnest spirit ____ question arose, at the out-Society of young men only or one which should include Thirdy: It would create the greatest commercial parts ref known in the Southern States. It would revolu-ref known in the South. It would have the same effect there ionize the South. It would have the same effect there is the overthrow of monarchy, the repudiation of the stional debt, and the confiscation of the estates of the adional debt, and aristocracy would be likely to produce

been a real transaction. "The scene in the Third Act, when the sentiment of unanimously agreed to. A committee of eight, consisting Aldridge. At the first word of the wily insinuation you up a Constitution, and, after a very beautiful address from see his eyes kindle; you feel the tears in his voice when up a Constitution, and, after a very beautiful address from he questions lago, then the deep sobs which stifle it; and finally, when he is persuaded that his wretchedness is complete, a cry of rare on rathers complicate that his wretchedness is white beast, starts from his abdomen. I still seem to hear that cry; it chilled us with fear and made every spec-tator shudder. Tears wet his cheeks; his mouth foamed and his eyes flashed fire. I have never seen an artist identify himself so perfectly with the character which he represents. An actor told me that he saw him sob for some moments after his exit from the scene. Everybody, men and women, wept. Boileau was right in saying to actors: blood would quicken our pulses and in every way do us

> These young people, though chiefly children of Aboli tionists, hold their principles not by hereditary transmis

and indignation before the tribunal which is endeavoring ment as one of unu-ual interest, and that the liveliest hopes are cherished of its usefulness.

Our Legislature is now in session, but it has done acters at the back of the stage, he has the bad habit of turning his back to the public. The director remonstrated Packer's annual message was an ably-written document, which has given general satisfaction. Judge Knox, a

Attorney-General, is one of the Governor's Cabinet, and it is not improbable that Mr. Packer has had the good

ern Kansas, and the desperate and determined efforts of supposition does no discredit to either party, but the contection, to defend themselves. A treaty of peace was The message gives a cheering account of the State?

belled to say that, under various pretences, this sacred thise has been virtually withheld from them. When refused to accept the Lecomption Constitution, made them by delegates representing the minority, they explicitly denied the privilege of making their own stitution, unless upon a condition not previously ited. If they accepted the Lecomption Constitution, entered the sisterhood of States at once, with a the lation less than one-half of the existing ratio of Connal representation; but, if they refused that Con-Constitution of their choice, until they were ready to w by a formal census that they had attained a populaequal to that ratio. The results have become histo-

he last expressive vote of the people of Kansas nat the act of Congress, commonly known as the ish bill, has for a time arrested Congressional inter-Peace has resulted alone from the votes of the not from the suggestions of outside influences uring the angry feelings which this controversy has the theory has been started, and insisted upon, will henceforward be the duty of Congress to pro ivery in the Territories, if the people of the Terri hall fail to do so. The warrant for this extraordi samption is alleged to exist in the decision of the Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Entertaining, as I do, profound reverence for the es of that august tribunal, and standing ready to em whenever they are enunciated, I have yet to

every dreate of our constitutional monte. At would a every Territory to elevate property in slaves every other description of property, and to estab-slave code in its early municipal regulations; or would convert the Congress into a theatre of crimi-and confusion, and fill the whole country with And all this without securing a single advantage North, or protecting a single right of the South. North, or protecting a single right of the South. guiding myself as fully committed to the doctrine of sovereignty in its broadest sense, I can never be to the theory of Congressional intervention, as and supported by the opponents of this doc-By popular sovereignty I mean no violation of the h-no appeal to sectional prejudices. On the I regard the doctrine as the embodiment of the will in States and Territories, as the conservator ights and the equality of States and people, and be satisfactorily and perpetually 'settled."

This is not saying a great deal ; but, considering who This is not saying a great deal; but, considering who is that says it—a Pennsylvania Democratic Governor— is rather encouraging than otherwise. From such marters the emailest favors to Freedom are gratefully the smallest favors to Freedom are gratefully

must become free, or all become slave. When such a trine shall be enforced, the Constitution will have been subverted, State sovereignty prostrated, State rights dis-regarded, and the liberties of the people destroyed. It should meet an indignant rebuke from every lover of his country, and the blood-bought right of the people and the Status to self convergence.

close in haste.

BOUND OVER .- The men arrested in Georgia upon the

Dummary.

Miles Standish's pipe and pistol were sold at auction which came over with him in the May Flower, and was smoked by him until his death, and was made of iron. It brought \$15. Ine pistol brought a like sum.

AFTER-DINNER QUOTATION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.-What am I to [hie] Cuba, Or [hie] Cuba to me, That I should conquer her?

rday Pres

CHARMS.-An enterprising jeweller in Washington has und and cut up that brick which Montgomery of Pennsyl-nia shied at the leg of English of ludiana into the most de-gluful "charms" to advrn the watch chains of the sporting aternity. Another, not to be outdone in metropolitan taste

day mentioned Mrs. Fisher was shopping in Daniels & Co.'s three children, the artist's own, was much admin ressing, the lady was within a few weeks of her conment.

HORRID BUTCHERY OF 400 MEXICAN SOLDIERS .- The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* at Aspinwall writes, inder date of Dec. 20, as follows:

of Vidanrri, four hundred of the latter's men were red by the former, who, after seeing them disarmed taking from them their most valuable equipments ed his second in command to take them from his sigh dred human beings were found stretched upon the ground mangled and weltering in their blood—a patent sacrifice to the bloody cause of liberty.".

AFRICAN ELOQUENCE .-- Missionaries are bringing to light may interesting facts in regard to the mental characteristics to their action in the case referred to. Such a doc-no matter how sanctioned or supported, will shake ery pillars of our constitutional fabric. It would every Territory to elevate preperty in shake

perhaps, without a parallel for its simplicity: "My years were eighteen. There was war. At that time mother died. My father died. I buried them. I had done, The Foulahs canght me. They sold me. The Housa people bought us. They brought us to Tomba. We got up. To a white man they sold us. We had no shirts. We had no white man they sold us. We had no shirts. We had no trowsers. We were naked. In the midst of the water—into the midst of a ship they put us. Thirst killed somebody. Hunger killed somebody. By night we prayed. At son time we prayed. God heard us. The English are good. God sent them. They came. They took us. Our hunger died. Our hein. They came. They took us. Our hauger died. Our birst died. Our chains went off from our feet. Shirts they ave us. Hats they gave us. Trowaers they gave us. Every us was glad. We all praised the Eoglish. Whoever disthe States-no assault upon the institutions of Bernld.

> WHITE RACES IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA .- The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeilung of December 6th publishes the following extract from a private letter, giving tidings of the adventurous explorers Burton and Spiek, and intelligence-which probably needs corroboration-of the existence of white races in the heart of Africa:

4 ZANZIBAR, May 9, 1858. interest the smallest layors to received. Governor Packer concludes what he has to say on the subject of slavery with the following paragraph: "A theory equally heretical has been advanced in an-other portion of the Union. It has been held that this government, divided into free and slave States, as it was framed by our revolutionary fathers, cannot endure—that all must become free, or all become slave. When such a

"It is reported here that Mr. Burton has been appointed consul at Zanzibar."

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.-The Holiday social meet an integrant repute from every lover of his country, and the blood-bought right of the people and the States to self-government." This is intended partly to avert the charge of "ultra" siews—a precantion we should think wholly unnecessary wiews a precantion we should think wholly unnecessary views—a precantion we should think wholly unnecessary —and partly to take the wind out of the sails of the Seward Republicans. For Governor Packer is evidently a Donglas man. He and Forney, and the leaders gene-rally of the anti-Lecompton Democrats of this State, are shaping things with a view to make Donglas the next candidate of the party for the Presidency. Their plat-form is to be Popular Sovereignty; hostility to Congres-sional intervention for the support of slavery in the Ter-ritories; and opposition to Northern interference with stavery in the States. Of this more anon. I must now close in haste. M. well of household goods as "household treasures," little money they had husbanded is lost with the rest.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE .- When a fugitive slave i on informs us that " our institutions have failed.

tion informs us that "our institutions have failed." Our insti-tutions can catch niggers when they run away, but cannot prevent them from being landed here. Let the same summary process be given in the last case as in the first, the same cu-couragement to the officers of the law, the same vigorous in-terposition on the part of the President, and it will be just as easy to enforce the law amidst a population sympathizing with the slave trade as it is to enforce it amidst a population that sympathize with freedom.—*Providence Journal.*

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER .- The following is a t

artists are beginning to be a pecu ty of our metropolis; a good many intelligent people are acted to them, and they make the works and merits of our sts more generally known.—Eve. Post.

MISSISSIPPI PREPARED FOR WAR !!-- We have the pleasure of informing our fire-eating friends of the Jeff Davis school, who believe that the State of Mississippi ought imme-diately to prepare for war, by turning her muskets into Minie paring shot, shell, ammunition, etc., that the thing that the glorious old State in whose behalf the galla: Brierfield " has " fit, bled, and died." is not

4 flint-lock muskets-all rusty, and no breeches to at least

7 bayonets. A pile of belts and scabbards, but no swords.

A pie of bene and scattering, but he arenal, which might 50 cartridge boxes. There is a great deal of rubbish in the above is the *avoilable* rmament. Considering that Mississippi is only one State, reat as she is, and that the North, cowardly as they are re-reat as she is, and that the North, cowardly as they are rewe'll-we'll-send Jeff Davis back to Maine. burg Whig.

A NEGRO CHRISTMAS IN THE OLD DOMINION .- A Six ours' ride from Washington brought us to the mountain range

the darkeys all seem to know their holiday rights, and

for the darkeys all seem to know their holiday rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them. On this day (Christmas) much of the hiring is done among those who have slaves to let and those who want to hire. It is worthy of remark that but few slaves, comparatively, are bought and sold in this part of Virgluis. More are hired—a business which usually occurs but once a year. Pablic notice is made in the papers that on Christmas day, at certain parts of the State, slaves will be offered for hire, whereat those in want assemble and make the best barreain they can will the

inta, the darkeys dressed a la fancy, and going from place to lace, either mounted apon their master's horses, in wagons, or n foot. A low bow, with the request that you will not forget

so that the first person speaking demands the forfeit. Most of the weddings, too, among the darkeys, occur dari the holidays at this season of the year.— New London Star.

BUCHANAN ON WHISKRY .- It must be conceded that ar worthy President has great versatility of literary talent. 'ew would have supposed that, amid the cares of state, be ould have found time or inclination to cast off for a moment he incubus of that Pacific Railroad, or the lingering reminise incubes of that Pacific Railroad, or the lingering reminis-ences of the Ostend Manifesto, and turn his colossal mind to

cences of the Ostend Manifesto, and turn his oclosed mind to whiskey. Yet such is the fact. Bachanan discourses upon the refreshing heverage with that brevity which is the soul of wit; and it will be a graffying surprise for the readers of the last Presidential Message to learn that Mr. Bachanan can write briefly and to the point. The facts of the case are these: A firm of distillers in Pitts-burg, Pa., who pet up "rys whiskey in ten or one gallon packages," sent to the White House a package, with their compliments. Mr. Bachanan, who never flinches when duty calls, exercised his bibulus powers upon the package, and, moved by gratitude to the givers of such goods, penned to loved by gratitude to the givers of such goods, pe them an autograph letter, in which, with tears of goods, his eyes, he says: "Your rye whiskey excels in milline flavor any spirits I ever drank." We may imagine the deliver of the Direct of the says in the says in the deliver of the says in the says in the says of the s

ey could not keep their good fortune from the public, and so with the name of the President of these United States of Ame

the President writes us one having authority, and not as an ignoramus on the subject. He stands on a whiskey platform —he has had precedents and antecedents, and he boldly meets the issue. Observe that he says this peculiar whiskey excels any spirits he ever tasted before. He is evidently a connoissem Jersey older, and is generally " ap in liquors. He is an au-thority on the subject, his classic latter while received as a standard, and "Buckhanan on Whiskey" will go down to pos-terity in company with "Fry on Job" and " Napler on Loga-rithms."—Eve. Post.

The Literary Gazette tells a story of Dumas : Taking up by chance the last number of his periodical, the Monte Christo, I saw three lines in one of his letters from Russia, where he now is, and, astounded, went no further: "I was asked to allow myself to be presented to the Emperor Alexander on his return from Archangel. I refused."

The Centennial Anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Bans, January 24, is to be adequately celebrated in this says city. An oration is to be delivered at the Cooper Institute, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and a Festival Dinner is to be given at the Astor House, over which Mr. William Callen Bryant will preside as Honorary Chairman.

Mr. I. D. Shadd, a colored man, formerly of West Chester, Pa., has been chosen Councilman in the township of Raleigh (near Chatham), Canada West, beating a white opponent by a handsome majority. Mr. Shadd is one of

ing and evening, to a Reformed Dutch congregation in the Sixth Avenue, at a fair salary, and in the afternoon genius does the New York correspondence of the Boston

whose arrest and configement as a fugitive slave at Memphis, Tenn., we lately published an account, has been released. The Bugle says : "Richard Garrigues, Esq., of Silem, promptly forwarded to the care of Mr. McCrackon the most ample evidences of Timmons's freedom, and, on their presentation to the proper authorities, he was vromptly liberated. Timmons says that some of his felles"-laborers of the boat on which he was employed re-Portea' him as a fugitive, and, as he had no papers, he was arrested and imprisoned. When will our colored friends arn that in this ' free country ' they must have the evience that they are not chattels, attested and recorded I the Courts, and must always carry copies of the record their pockets? These paper protections are all that and between them and the slave pen and the plantation."

M, de Montalembert has achieved a decided triumph ver the tyrant Louis Napoleon in the result of his appea out the sentence lately pronounced against him in the ice Court. The Paris correspondent of The Times Bays The President, M. Perrot de Chezelles delivered th "guent of the Court, which reduced to three mon dead of six, the term of imprisonment imposed by like Court; maintained the 5,000 francs fine, but, by t thurawal of one of the counts in the indictment, co we Court; maintained the 5,000 francs fine, but, by the drawal of one of the counts in the indictment, com by freed M. de Montalembert from the effects of the of the 27th of February, 1858, under which, even completing his punishment, he was liable to be trans in to Algeria, or be exiled. As this was one of the pal objects of the appeal against the sentence of olice Court, the judgment of the Cour Imperiale is stionably a triumph over the government. The on, which was pronounced at 71-2 o'clock, was re-by all present with the greatest satisfaction, and Montalembert was warmly congratulated by his . The object of M. de Montalembert in appealing, e of the ungraceful act of grace, has thus been indictment, two only remain-first, that of excit-hatred and contempt of the government; and, of endeavoring to weaken the respective to the The third charge-that of attacking the principle Covernor of Kansas, who, for reasons not hitherio explained in from a Constitution preparatory to admission as State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed as the control of forward as a candidate of U.S. Senator, the constitution of the people say age (and the consti

any of Unawritonic, "
 The paperdon the Missonri alds of the border, ranking to our synthesis that allocount from the source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that allocount from the source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that there were alcured of the border, and the the source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that there were alcured of the border, and the the source of ynak course, ynothing the border were also the border the work were a source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that there were alcured of the border, and the the source of ynak course, and the base source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that there were alcured of the border, and the base source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that there were alcured of the border, the work were a source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that there were alcured of the border, the work were a source of ynak course, ynothing to our synthesis that there were alcured of the border, the work were a source of ynak course, and, by simplifying it is the allow and the base of the base of the border, the work were a source of ynak course, and, by simplifying the pathons, the synthes that there were alcured of the base base of the base of the ba

a hand or is divergent who lately which har resources. In additional department, who haves head or the restriction of the control of a recont lecture and other resources. The head of the restriction is the control of a recont lecture and other restriction. If the control of a recont lecture and other restriction is the control of a recont lecture and other restriction. The presented strong musices and the strength and the strength

The writer might have added that the same versatile Realing does the New York correspondence of the Boston The writer might have added that the same versatile Realing does the New York correspondence of the Boston the most of the tree of the Boston the tree of the tree of the Boston the tree of the

Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden was reëlected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Maine on Tuesday last. The vote in the House was as follows : Wm. Pitt Fessenden, 93 ; E. K. Smart, 42. In the Senate Mr. Fessenden received 29 votes, and Mr. Smart none.

Hon. Henry Wilson was, on Wednesday, reëlected U.S. enator for six years from the fourth of March next, by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In the Senate the vote for him was 35 to 5 scattering; in the House 199 to 35 for Caleb Cushing and 11 or others.

Senator by the Legislature of Michigan. He was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but is now a Republican. He succeeds Senator Stuart (Dem.), whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

S. Arnold Douglas was last week reëlected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Illinois. His majority (in joint ballot of the two Houses) was 6; a majority he would not have had but for an unfair apportionment law, giving f Southern Illinois an unequal representation in the Legis-

ions of dollars in ros and imprisoned at Fort Scott, Montgomery, the acknow- nine millions, and the State has at her command resource ledged leader of the Free State party, organized a force which will enable her to pay off at the rate of a million a

the newly-arrived Governor, who is beginning to realize, like most of his predecessors, that the Governorship of Kansas is not a bed of roses. He sent down Captain or He says :

Bealing does the New York correspondence of the Boston Jagmal, in which his zeal for the pro-slavery evangelical hith is most edifyingly displayed. Amos Timmons, the free colored man from Salem, O., of whose arrest and configement as a fugitive slave at

POLITICS. Hon. Truman Smith, the "old war-horse" of Connec-tiont Whiggery, is spoken of as likely to be a Republican candidate for Congress at the next election in that State. Hon. Wn. Pitt Fessender, was reflected U. S. Senator

amifications into every portion of our social fabric, its targe c.st, the important powers over the present which t wields, or its incalculable influence upon the future, indoubledly transcends all others committed to the care undoubledly transcends all outer committee to the care of the secular authorities. This being the case, I have no hesitation in asserting that the time has arrived when its fall importance should be recognized, and that its due administration should be made the duty of a fully organ-

zed and effective, as well as a separate, department in the government

And so he goes on at length to point out the defects of ur present system, to mention remedies and suggest neasures which, if adopted, cannot fail to promote the and formerly member of Congress, has been elected U.S. In the matter of Federal politics, the Governor reiterates what he said last year in regard to Kansas. He

says : "When I was called upon to assume the Gubernatorial

"When I was called upon to assume the Gubernatorial chair, nearly one year ago, in deference to public opinion and my own feelings, after a rapid review of events in Kansas, I stated that ' to the people of Pennsylvanis the admission of a new State into the Union—into that Con-federacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments, as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegator to

qualified electors of a refrictory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it

of a letter received in Boston, from across the water: TIPPERARY, IEELAND, March 27, 1856. MY DEAR NEPHEW: I have not heard anything of ye sens the last time I wrote ye. I have moved from the place where I now live, or I should have written to you before. I did not and carved into beautiful rings, for Christmas presents Too TRUE .- An editor, whose vocation requires him

Which motion, the yeas and nays were demanded and stood: Yeas, 20; Nays, 2. "So the resolution was tabled."—Arkansas True Dem. ouraging the use of Tobacco has been formed in the vicinity f Bridgewater, Bensalem township. Its members pledge FREE NEGROES IN ARKANSAS.-A bill has been intro

¹¹ So the resultator was shown as the set of the respective counties, and may be convicted of a high misdemeanor (in being so touries, and setter use and sentence to the "jail and penitentiary house"). Soandalous Waste of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cost of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with that some idea may be had of the cases connected with the solutions and some context and the cases connected with the some idea may be had of the cases connected with the solutions and some context and the cases connected with the some idea may be had of the cases connected with the solutions and some context and the cases connected with the some idea may be had of the cases connected with the solutions and the cases connected with the some idea may be had of the cases connected with the solutions and the cases connected with the solutions and the cases connected with the solution is required to break a man the tase the cases connected with the solution is required to break a man the tase the case at the case of the cases connected with the solution and the case at the case at the case at the cas

BOANDALOUS WASTE OF THE I OBLIC MONEY. — In order that some idea may be had of the cost of the Patent Office ancy pictures, we will cite a few of the cases connected with the report of 1856. In the House edition a horse cost \$10,576 i0; a strawberry \$10,576 50; a sheep \$10,576 54; a map 13,807 54. For the Senate edition the same pictures cost \$607 54. weed," as related by themselves, are very similaring, and go to show what a stubbourn resolution is required to break a man of from a habitual indulgence of the appetite in any abuse. They are frequently prompted to go back to old habits, and the temptation seems almost too strong to resist; but they manifest a determination to strongle with the tempter and come off victorious. Keep the ball rolling ou; there is a wide field for operation.—Bucks Co. (Pa.) Intelligencer.

\$6,979 15. In the face of these humiliating disclosures, which were the subject of general ridicule, in and out of Congress, the person in charge of preparing the Agricaltural Report for, publica-tion used all the arguments in his power to have a second edition of a horse, a tea plant, and a map, inserted in colors, in the Report just published, wich, at the price stated by a Mr. Sinclair for their execution, in his voluntary card, pub-lished in The Union a lew days since (including paper and neserting plates), would have cost \$32,193 60.-Wash. States. A NEW YEAR'S CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.—A corre-spondent of the Boston Advertiser thus describes his New Year's visit to Mr. Buchanan:

"While I was out on the avenue yesterday, engaged in the "While I was out on the avenue yesterday, engaged in the routine of precipitate calls essential to the aniversary, some evil fate prompted one of the party to propose that we should pay our respects at the White House, where Mr. Buchanan was advertiged in the daily prints as being on exhibition from 12 till 2 o'clock precisely. "Taking our place in the ranks of the unshaken, we were nahered through the large antechamber along a cordon of at least fifty policemen in nulform, to a room where we passed in similar review a dozen denuty unsreals of the durtic. In the

inserting plates), would have cost \$32,193 60.—Wash. States A correspondent of the Boston Courier tells how Daniel Webster offered himself to the woman of his choice: "Mr. Webster married the woman he loved, and the twenty years which he lived with her brought him to the meridian of his greatness. An anecdote is current on this subject, which is uo recorded in the books. Mr. Webster was becoming inti-mate with Miss Grace Fletcher, when the skein of silk getting in a knot, Mr. Webster assisted in unrayelling the snarl-then looking up to Miss Grace, he said: 'We have untied a knot; don't you think we could the one ?'. Grace was a little embar-rassed, said not a word, but in the course of a few minutes she lied a knot in a piece of tape and handed it to Mr. W. This piece of tape, the thread of his domestic joys, was found after the death of Mr. Webster, preserved as one of his most pre-cious relice.'' isimilar review a dozen deputy marshals of the district next chamber stood the President in active gymnastic ex flanked by two stout Irish constables to preserve order i of a jam or a fight. At a short distance beyond was sta Miss Lane, attended by Marshal Selden, whose duty seel be to repeat incessanily, 'Pay your res which duty had been so faithfully perfor difficulty in articulation, such as is often as

ROGERS'S FAMILY BIBLE.—The Rev. D. M. Rogers, Methodist pastor at Fredonia, N. Y., has written an account in the Fredonia Censor of the identical old Bible which belonged to the immortal martyr, John Rogers. John Rogers suffered martyrdom in Smithfield, in Bloody Mary's reign, in the year 1655. He was an eloquent English Protestant divine, zealous in devotedly pious. The Bible is in the possession of Daniel ogers, Eq., of New London, Conn. It has been twice re-bund, contains only the Pasims and New Testament, together to the Liturgy of the Church of England in Craumer's is. The type is large German text. It was carried to Nami es in the sufficient of the sufficient contains only the pasime and New Testament, together to the sufficient of the Church of England in Craumer's is to the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient to the sufficient of the contains only the pasime and New Testament, together the the Liturgy of the Church of England in Craumer's is to the sufficient of the s

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Normal Statements and Statements of Statements					-
pls for The Standard, from Dec.	1. 1858.	to Jan.	1.	18	59.
Russell Frost, Skaneatles, Ne				\$3	
John Addison, Lockport,	44				00
C. B. Allen, Otto,	4.4		-		00
Dr. B. Wales, Liberty.	4.0				00
Miss Bridges, Brooklyn,	6.6		-		00
Wm. Marsh, South Barre,	66			2	00
Aaron Raymond, Plattekill,	4			2	00
B. F. Smith, Peru,	46		-		00
S. J. May, Syracuse,	46		•		00
H. Morton, Groton,	86		*		00
Geo. H. Havens, Moriah,	66		-		00
James Richmond, Harlemville,			•	2	00
Sarah H. Marshall, New York C	10.9			Z	00
Mrs. Daniel Trimble, "	and Manage	-	-		00
Miss Mary T. Tidmarsh, Hingh John Baker,	am, Mass	44	us,		00
Miss Elizabeth Cushing, "			1		00
Mrs. M. Baker, Athal,		55 4	•		00
J. H. Williams, Athol,		66	-		00
J. H. Morse, Montague,		66	1		00
Rev. C. Bradford, Montagne		66			00
Mrs. A. W. Thayer, Northampt	ton.	65			00
B. Birge,	,	44			00
Rush R. Shippen, Cambridge.		**			00
Benj. Pane, East Brewster,		**			00
Kies Doane, Hyannis,		44			00
W. I. Bowditch, Brookline,		18 .		2	00
A. M. Howland, Boston,		66	-	2	00
Jos. Southwick, Grantville.		86		2	00
Dr. Estes Howe, Cambridge,		64	-	10	00
F. W. Bird, East Walpole,		60 -		4	00
Weymouth A. S. S. for 20 subs	scribers,	86	-	40	00
N. W. Hungerford, Wolcottville C. G. Ames, North Wolfsboroug	e, Ct.				00
C. G. Ames, Nurth Wolfsboroug	b, N. H.		÷		00
John T. Andrews, West Cornwa	all, Ct.		•		00
Maria T. Humphreys, Bethlehen	m, Ct.		•		00
M. Tomlinson, Dallas, O.	0				00
C. Donaldson, New Richmond,	O., severa	i name	8,	25	
Geo. Baird, Magadore, O.			8		00
E. Adams, Cuyahogo Falls, O. Fred Meyers, Germantown, O.			•		00
O. Fletcher, Massillon, O.					00
John S. Maun, Coudersport, Pa			1		00
S. K. Kane, Darlington, Pa.	•		2		00
Nathan H. Havens, Pine River,	Wie		6		00
John G. Fee, Berea, Ky.			2		00
John D. Shorzock, Paterson, N			2		00
James Howe, Jersey City, N. J.			2		00
J. W. Case, Auburn, Ind.					00
Donations.				0	~
			-	205	-
h S. Russell, Roxbury, Massachu	setts,	1		200	
achusetts A. S. Society, addition	ual donati	on,	- 8	500	
cis Donaldson, Swansea, New I	OFE,		-		00
H. Semple (pledge),			-	1	
H. Havens, Moriab,			-	1	00
riend, Newport, B. I.	-		-		DI
Collections by Parker	Pillsbury				

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Collections by Parker Pillsbury.	
am Folsom, Dover, N. H.	
Tuite, Dover, N. H.	
rge O. Paul, South Newmarket, N. H.	
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lections at East Abington, Mass.	-
Colony Anti-Slavery Society,	*
North Dennis, Mass.	
Norwich,	-
Essex County Meeting,	*
Nashua, N. H.	
ther Melendy, Amherst, N. H.	*

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Soclety.

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Receipts for the Qu	usrle	r en	uling December 31, 1858.		
ark Brooks,	\$5	00	Harriet Ogden,	5	00
edwood Warner,	10	00	Col. at Plymouth,	1	55
. Croasdale,			Jacob Peirce,		00
ol. at State Meeting,			Atlen Agnew, collection,		00
ohn Power			J. Wm. Cox, do.,		50
L. & S. Hallowell,			S. T. Atkinson,		00
& R. Dugdale,			Jesse Bond,		00
onathan Pickering,					00
friend by Dr. Farness					00
ol. at Pineville,	5	411	Mary Richards,		
ch Ely,	ĩ	00	Clayton Miller,		00
ames A. Wright,	40	00	Jonathan Wright,		00
arry Grew,	5	00	A friend,		00
	7	00	Turney Car tex		00
Vm. A. Speakman,		00	Joseph Smith, J		00
	0	00	B. Lloyd,	3	00
ollection at Pineville,	0	00	Receipts for STANDARD, 14	18	00
ana Sioemaker,	4	00	SARAH POOR Provent	1.10	

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Miscellaneons Bepartment.

THE POOR MAN'S SONG. From the German of UHLAND, by Mrs. FOLLEN. A FOOR MAN, POOREr none, am I, And walk the world alone, Yet do I call a spirit free And cheerful heart my own.

A glessome child, I played about My dear, dear parents' hearth, And grief hath fallen upon my path Since they are laid in earth.

I see rich gardens round me bloom, I see the golden grain, My path is bare, and barren all, And trod with toil and pain.

And yet, though sick at heart, I'll stand Where happy faces throng, And wish good morrow heartily To all who pass along.

Oh, bounteous God! Thou leav'st me not To comfortless despair, There comes a gentle balm from heaven To every child of care.

Still in each doll thy sacred house Points mutely to the sky, The organ and the choral song Arrest each passer by.

Still shines the sun, the moon, the stars With blessings e'en on me; And when the evening bell rings out, Then, Lord, I speak to Thee.

One day shall to the good disclose Thy halls of joy and rest; Then, in my wedding robes, e'en I Shall seat me as thy guest.

ROBERT EMMET. I want a hero: an uncommon want .- BYRON

Translated for THE STANDARD from the French of Madam D'HAVSSONVILLE.

IN CONTINUATION III.

"WHO" (says Madden) "that remembers the cherished son of Ireland, the heroic young man of 1803, can forget may well be thought that Robert Emmet, whose mind was as delicately cultivated as his soul was lofty and his principles severe, had not lightly given his affections." He became the ardent admirer of Miss Curran, and no one will doubt that, uniting as he did all that captivates the imagination of woman, he had no difficulty in winning the love of a young girl of eighteen, to whom he was passionately attached. An innocent and restrained affection, as ardent as it was pure, engaged these two young persons to each other, of the origin and progress of which we know but little. With that proud and delicate reserve natural to the English in all that concerns the relations sible of this domestic drama in his father's life which staggered as he walked; and by an involuntary move attracted public attention. He limits himself to the pub- ment of respect, the whole assembly rose at his approach. lication of two letters of Robert Emmet, with the following remark, "These letters contain all that is to be said "; and thus he seems to forbid unauthorized curiosity to Robert," she says, "I saw her turn pale and change countenance." After a time, when Curran thought he saw indications of Emmet's passion for his daughter, and of a good understanding between them, he exhibited dissatisfaction, and treated him with coolness, though till then he had welcomed him with affectionate interest.' He had the highest opinion of his talents and character. "I should have relied on his word," Curran often said, " more than on the oath of any other man." But he knew that Union is a wise, a profound policy, but without a sepa-Immet was drawn into a dangerous position, by the entertained vague suspicions. From that time an engagement subsisted between Robert and Miss Curran, lips, and the colors of beauty upon her cheeks. which in absence was strengthened by an intimate correspondence.

It was about this time that a friend of the family offi-

It seems, at first view, that of three parties, the inter-mediate one must be the wisest: it is sometimes the most chimerical one; or at least the one presenting the greatest difficulties. Hereic remedies are in certain cases more in conformity with reason than the temperate to deal in mutual conternt. The United Irishmen to deal in mutual conternt. The United Irishmen madmen. Nothing, however, could have been more dif. enthusiast could be. Unfortunately Madden gives no not finding them, on mature consideration, to be sufficient ficult than to make Ireland a free country, with its own details, and I have sought in vain for any trace of it. It they made, he says, "vain efforts to dissuade the young rights, its own constitution, its own unchecked commerce, is only known that Robert Emmet went away from it diswith Oatholic emancipation, while still attached to the satisfied. "The First Consul," he said, "did not inspire Between these two versions it is difficult to get at the crown of England. As long as Ireland was a conquered him with the least confidence." He cared no more about truth. The story of the denial of St. Peter is always that nation, she was an oppressed one. It was by abdicating Ireland than he did about liberty and the Republic; and of affairs which fail of success; every one pretends to national existence, and consenting to become a province in the torrent of his words only one sincere intention have discouraged the very thing which he perhaps strongly of England, that she was one day to find grace in the could one discover-that of declaring war as soon as pos- counselled. Whatever Lord Cloncurry and Thomas sight of her mighty sister. The pride of England would sible. Emmet believed also in the reality of his plan of Addis Emmet may have really thought, we may well be have sooner suffered an independent nation by her side a descent upon England, war once declared; "and for lieve that Ireland's hour for armed resistance had gone than a free one not holding its liberty directly from her-his own part, was resolved never to offer him the means by. There are always strong reasons against the renewal elf. Catholic emancipation, introducing into Parliament of setting foot upon the soil of Ireland." He was hardly of effort after failure in the grave and perilous step in a hostile majority, would have immediately effected a better satisfied with Monsieur de Talleyrand, and found revolutions. Nothing at that period was changed in the separation. It does not follow that it would be possible him very ignorant of Irish affairs. He thought, how- situation of this unhappy country; and the promises or honorable for an Irishman to consent to such a trans- ever, that, in the case of a rupture with England, one mide at the time of the act of union had been in no action. There are unfortunate situations where honor might bring him to labor seriously for the deliverance of sense kept, which was a fresh aggravation of her wrongs. and dignity forbid what is counselled by a certain wis- Ireland and its establishment as an independent republic, St 1, & certain spirit of gentleness and moderation had dom, not of the most elevated kind. England did not sustained by an alliance with France. "It is," says succeeded to the violence of oppression, since Ireland had even propose a bargain to Ireland : she gave nothing but Madden, "surprising that it should have been the young- sur-from the rank of a nation to that of a province. In vague promises, which were by no means certain to be est of the Irish then in Paris who showed the most pene- this light Lord Hardwick's administration and the even realized. At that period at least her promises were tration, sagacity and suspicion in his intercourse with the Addington ministry were unlike those of Pitt and Lord deceitful: not until thirty years later did England find First Consul." Robert Emmet was, however, extremely Castlereagh. herself forced to yield to the irresistible march of time. liable to illusions in whatever concerned his cause and his In fine, if one wished to discriminate between the two The resistance opposed by the moderate patriots to the country ; but it is not uncommon to find a wise, judicious act of union, while devoted to the interests of their coun- intellect united with an ardor of passion which, on certain while the other, though so truly worthy of profound intetry, and while remaining faithful subjects of the English points, obscures the reality. Youth and enthusiasm of rest, is not wholly blameless. And yet sympathy and government, was, in their opinion, an inconsistency, but feeling do not necessarily vitiate the judgment as to indi- admiration will always be given to these desperate and an honorable inconsistency. If the Irish Parliament had viduals; and, moreover, it required no great perspicacity heroic attempts of parties and of nations to escape the always been anti-national, the right to make laws, and to guess that the First Consul, in mingling in the debates fate that weighs them down. govern itself, was a national one. This humiliating of England and Ireland, could have no other purpose than

legradation, which delivered it over, as a conquered to make himself important to the parties engaged-to Such errors are ever, as has been said of the philosophiprovince, to the mercy of its oppressors, aroused, from one take the umpire's seat, as the saying is. But division, cal ones of Leibnitz, the titles of humanity to glory. end of Ireland to the other, every lofty passion and every that scourge of the vanquished, had by that time entered Before departing for Ireland, Robert Emmet had a her whose name is forever inseparable from his own? It patriotic feeling. The English government finished by into the midst of the Irish emigration. In the heat of last interview with the First Consul, and received from corruption what it began by terror. It is, in truth, diffi- party spirit, certain of their number, among whom was him assurances that hostilities should commence in the cult indeed not to admit the assertion of Grattan : "In Arthur O'Connor, had reached the point of desiring at month of May, and that the disembarkation of the French those days one might be a rebel and an honest man, but any rate a change of masters, preferring the yoke of army should take place in August. All was planned so one could not be an honest man and a partisan of the France to the intolerable oppression of England. Robert as to make the rising in Ireland simultaneous with the English Minister."*

The last sittings of the Irish Parliament offer a appreciated the difficulties and the dangers of the situa- tions with the First Consul. Robert Emmet always tesiramatic interest. We witness the death-agony of a tion better than the rest. Still, it may be that Ireland tifies an invincible repugnance to go farther, and to draw nation. Grattan caused himself to be carried, ill and might at that period have found profit by the change : the French to the Irish soil. Who can tell what might almost dying, like Chatham, to the House of Lords, to the she would have gained liberty of conscience. The yoke have chanced if the expedition had taken place, and the ancient theatre of his glory, within those walls, where, of France would certainly have been lighter than that of Dublin insurrection succeeded? These suppositions, eighteen years before, his voice had rung in favor of the England, and would not have been aggravated by that anti- apart from the idea of historic fatality, have nothing in rights and the liberties of his country, to protest once pathy of race which makes a foreign rule so hateful. Easy them strange or impossible. Those who see events neces of the heart, Mr. Richard Curran tells us as little as pos- more and for the last time against her degradation. He as it might even then have been to recognize the Emperor sarily born of each other should apply to the foretelling He asked leave to address them seated, for he could not and Marengo, the liberator of Italy, was still the head of however, on the contrary, what a part the unforeseen stand up. They consented by acclamation; and, for- the French Republic. Yet it was in some sort in spite of plays in this world. At a certain hour, without any getting by degrees his weakness, he spoke for two hours. himself, and in deference to the chiefs of his party, that visible cause, the wheel turns one way; it might just as penetrate farther. The little that is known comes to us He recalled all the wrongs, all the sufferings of Ireland, Robert Emmet consented to treat of the affairs of Ireland well have turned the opposite one. Such was the opinion through a woman, named Anne Develin, employed in the all the betrayal and severity of England. He unveiled with this powerful and dangerous ally. In order to prove of the First Consul. With his marvellous instinct and service of Robert Emmet, who was the bearer of his letters. "Every time I gave Miss Curran a letter from Mr. reagh, for the attainment of their ends, and closed with of the First Consul, Robert at length procured of Mon- greatest events often depends on the slightest circumthis pathetic peroration :

too, may seem to perish with it : but one day, perhaps, her territory the French emigrants who were objects of to Egypt, I had undertaken that of Ireland-if little inthe ministers of the Crown may learn that it is not so suspicion to the First Consul, the latter would act in per- cidents had not deranged my expedition to Boulogneeasy to degrade an ancient and honorable nation. The fect reciprocity, and would put at her disposition the where would England have been to-day?" star of Liberty shall shine anew over this land, and the emigrants who had sought an asylum on French territory. cry of Loyalty shall not prevail against that of Liberty. These were no other than the Irishmen with whom he had Without national liberty, union with England cannot last., been for two years negotiating.

It seems, moreover, that the dislike was reciprocal, the rate Parliament, without rights, without equality, it is First Consul, on his side, showing himself quite as little known opinions of his family, and his own warmth of only extinction-the dishonor of our country. It is not satisfied with these conferences with the chiefs of the Irish expression. He was far, however, from suspecting how union, it is conquest and slavery, and yet I do not emigration. It may be that the practical character of deeply the heart of his daughter was engaged, and only despair of my native land. Ireland is in a swoon, but she his mind inspired him with something of contempt for is not dead. Stretched in her tomb, without strength and whatever was chimerical in their projects. Perhaps, too, motionless, I yet see the breath of life straying over her his instinctive love for power, of whatever kind, made

him prefer the cause of England to that of Ireland, feeble and oppressed, in spite of his actual hates at the time. With General Bonaparte, the soul never rose to the

brothers, one might say that the elder was irreproachable,

Emmet and his brother were not of this number; they expedition to England. There terminated the negotia under the guise of the First Consul, nothing announced of the future the laws which seem so clear to them in the what he afterwards became. The conqueror of Arcola past. The slightest experience of revolutions shows ieur Otto, then resident in London, the copy of a stances. "What regulates the destinies of empires?" "The constitution for a time may perish, the country, despatch to the effect that if England would expel from said he at Saint Helena. "If, instead of the expedition

> To avert suspicion, Robert Emmet returned to Ireland by the way of Holland and England. At Amsterdam he parted from his brother, whom he was never again to behold. Decided, as far as himself was concerned, to interfere no more with the destinies of Ireland and to become a citizen of America, Thomas Addis Emmet

in parting, counsels of prudence, which, for his own hap-TO BE CONTINUED.

strove to take his young brother with him, and gave him,

RELAXATION OF QUAKERISM.

regular mixtures of good, bad and inducerent. How, hen, does a body continue its protest against this visible system of society when the early spirit has departed ? By nears of forms and outsides. The Quaker man protests in bis broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is broad-brim and silk, and a gown of severe heads of form and drab breeches; the lady by her by his broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her by his broad-brim and drab breeches; the lady by her is a manual straightness. What does the world care about such a brotest as this? Not one straw. It knows perfectly well what the Quaker body is—that it is a mixed body well what the Quaker body is—that it is a mixed body of all sorts, just like itself, and it takes its demonstration of all sorts, just like itself, and it takes its demonstration accordingly. In point of mere externals, the world does accordingly. In point of mere externals, the world does accordingly. of all sorts, just like itsell, and it takes its of enclosed and itself been used by European accordingly. In point of mere externals, the world does not want now the stern reprimand which old Fox gave it two centuries ago. The men, at least, no longer wear it dives a least, no longer wear is defined and in the superlatives—still less with indelicacies and obscenities. But, whether the world does or does not want reprimanding now, the Quaker body is not the proper administerer of the blow. It would be difficult to point to anything less effective and influential as a memento against worldly vanity than influential as a memento against worldy vanity than influential as a memento against worldy vanity than influential as a memento against worldy vanity than influential as a memento of broad-brims. We clear, but perhaps the gave of the goods—that sum having manifesto, the standing memento of broad-brims. We think it very sensible of them to give up these oddities, but society will mix its congratulations with regret. The Quaker costume has become historical; it is like an old familiar friend in the streets—we shall miss it. When

inferior to one-fortieth of the val liar friend in the streets-we shall miss it. When ome old resident has gone away from a place, whethe by the summons of death or any other summons, we say we do not know the place again. Will England be itsel without the Quaker broad-brim? There is room, if not for ominous apprehensions, at least for a little sentimen tality, some fond regrets, some last long lingering look behind ; but, whether we like it not, the progress of com

For The Standard. THE TWO VOICES. In the dim December twilight, By the fire I mused alone; And a voice within me murmured In a deep, impassioned tone-

non sense cannot be stopped.

Murmured first, and then grew stronger, Wilder in its thrilling strain-"Break, sad heart, for, oh, no longer Canst thou bear this ceaseless pain.

" Canst thou bear the bitter anguish, All the wrong, and woe, and shame That the world hath Leaped upon thee, Though it hath no cause for blame?

"True it is that thou dost give it Hate for hate, and scorn for scorn; True it is that thou would'st gladly Make it bear what thon hast borne.

" But does such a vengeful spirit Soothe thee, make thee calm and strong? No; thy inmost life it poisons,

Makes the strife more fierce and long. "Would'st thou live, oh, foolish dreamer?

What to thee are life and joy? Know'st thou not the cruel future All thy visions shall destroy?

"Would'st thou live, oh, homeless outcast, Tossed upon life's restless wave? Thou canst find a haven only In the quiet of the grave.

"There a sweet and soothing stillness From thee never shall depart; There the angel Peace shall fold thee Closely to her loving heart."

To the earnest voice I hearkened, And within my troubled breast Deeper, stronger grew the longing For the blessed boon of rest.

"Grant," I prayed, "O gracious Father! Grant the simple boon I crave, Let me leave this weary conflict, Let me rest within the grave ! '

Deep the silence that succeeded; Gleamed the firelight warm and bright, But, for me, its warmth and brightness

Gladdened not the cold, dark night. But without the de

pieces, or 500 denaril, the fortieth part of den.; bat, as may be seen, only 11.1.2 the tariff. Again, the Theodosian drawn up previously to the year 401 of prices of horses for the cavalry in Nu the fortieth part of which is 10; yet it in the tariff is only 1.1.2. The exem-oxen destined for the markets, and of much is explained by the further market and pasture taxes on them, a narket and passive taxes on them, and or quently, make them pay twice Over; exemption of beasts of burden, it is no the consideration that it would have 1 both the goods and the animal which ca Jalignani's Messenger. BRAIN WORK. OVER-WORK of the brain, against which many people cry, and which we hear so many ing men deplore very complacently in their of is not by a good deal so daugerous as under is not by a good deal so dangerous as under w brain, that rare and obscure calamity from whi is supposed ever to suffer. The Rev. Onesis drops his chin and elevates his eyes, upsets hi with excess of tea and muffin, and supports doughy face he thus acquires, a reputation fo strain on his brains caused by the outpon weekly puddle of words. His friends labor his brain with added piles of muffin. Pales weekly puddle of words. It is menos lang f his brain with added piles of muffin. Paler f face, and more idiotic his expression, as he face, and more idiotic his expression as the New Year's day to New Year's day, rathin his empty head the few ideas of other men trived to borrow, and tranquility claims all the indulgence on account of the strain put up Doctor Porpice is wheeled about from hour in his brougham, prescribes his cordials a aperients; treats, by help of what knowled from a past generation may happen to have this habit of practice, all the disease he sea then turns to a book when he is puzzled, nonly dozes after dinner. Yet very gladly tor hear the talk about immense strain large practice, great responsibility, and the that one poor head can carry all he knows. passes a day without having taken care to somebody that he is over-worked. Once a we if his practice be large, he may be forced effort to use his brains, but that he does real hem once a week, I am not certain. The vates his routine into a crush of brain-work. and the merchant flatter themselves, or acr selves flattered, by an application to their he same complimentary condolence. The

iented roads which led from

It proves, also, that in Africa, at

states that the legal price of slaves was pieces, or 500 denarii, the fortieth part

law-writer who lived in the time

which are still made in the oa

Djerid, in the south of the

hard work of the brain, taken alone-apar and fears, from forced or voluntary stituting of need of food or sleep, and the mind's need of s course—does infinitely more to prolong life and reason in the workers than to cut or fray the ither. Men break down under the grind of the strain of a continuous denial to the body of lozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary vholesome food, and its occasional exercise of his mind fails under the pressure of the solit If a great lawyer refuses himself month fter essary fourth part of the day for sleep, h brain out, not by repletion of study, but by p something else. Under all ordinary circums man who performs work for which he is co called upon to deny himself the first necessari except during short periods of encroad occur to men in every occupation, and which of long duration, and can almost invariably i by a long period of ease sufficient for recover nen, who have bed and board assured to they can eat, sleep, stir, and be merry, will minds, though they work their brains all vide them for the other five or six hours will mployment which is the chief toil of Dr. Por everend Onesimus.-Household Words.

ciously informed the pare is of Thomas Moore that the While a plank floats, I shall not abandon the vessel, height of his genius. His powerful intellect beheld all intimacy of their son with Robert Emmet had been re- Let others turn their sails to the winds of power and marked, and that the success of his future career, and favor, I shall stay by the anchor of the dismasted ship, true elevation which comes from the soul was ever wanteven his personal safety, required him thenceforward to a faithful to my country's fortune, faithful to her liberty, ing to him. Admirable in council and in battle, without abstain from appearing in public places with him. This faithful in her ruin !" warning was followed by a solemn visit from the Lord The day the act of unior passed, the galleries and the where he found himself alone in face of misfortune, he

Chancellor (Lord Clare) to the University, which ended tribunes were filled by a crowd palpitating with the same bas, perhaps, in an evil hour for France, left a lasting by the expulsion of nineteen students known for the boldness of their opinions ; among whom are to be counted publicly carried on in the bosom of Parliament, and hope, William Corbet, Power, Ardagh, Slattery, Curroll, Rus- notwithstanding, subsisted still. Sure of success, Lord must needs be consistent in good or evil; and often the barriers of Quakerism in one year are a remarkable coin sell and Robert Emmet. All were more or less suspected Castlereagh quietly awaited the result of the vote with a profoundest politicians have neither the depth of calcuof a connection with secret societies, and of having held smile on his lips. The agitation of men's hearts showed lation nor of perfidy supposed. It is possible that the witnessed an eclipse of the sun and a comet of extraordi meetings at each other's rooms, where treasonable talk itself in every face. A confused murmur rose within and First Consul had not, in fact, at that time any evil in- nary magnitude, we begin to feel superstitious. quired to take in turn an oath of fidelity to the English government, and to denounce to it such of his comrades An affirmative, languid as if ashamed of itself, responded as were supposed to be members of the association of to the call. The speaker slowly cast his eyes over the received Thomas Addis Emmet's letter, General Bona-United Irishmen. They thus tempted each student to assembly, and stood a moment fixed as a statue. "The become an informer, under penalty of seeing every career act of union is carried," he said at length : then, with a closed against him. Robert Emmet and some others gesture of indignation and disgust which he could not refused to appear before this tribunal—were declared repress, he threw the bill on the table and sank back in 13 Nivose. He wishes the United Irishmen to feel con-married Quakerwise. What this new arrangement contumacious, and their names stricken from the roll of his seat. "During these stormy debates," says Lord vinced of his intention to assure the independence of Ire- amounts to is the fusion of the inner and outer Church of the University. Thomas Moore appeared, and refused to Cloncurry, "while the high priests of the constitution, land. The General appointed to the command of the Quakerism into one Society. The next change is on a inform against his comrades. The persecution was ex- the orators and the juris-consultes vehemently proclaimed tended even to the friends of Robert Emmet; and a very in the temple of law itself that resistance was an obligadistinguished young man named Dacre Hamilton, who tion, and insurrection a duty, a youth in the tribunes, was intimate with him less out of political sympathy than with pale face and burning eye, listened in silence, making through the same mathematical taste and ability, was oath in his heart one day to deliver his native land." also excluded. "Whatever might be his speculative interest in the popular cause," says Moore, " he was as in- | land, vanquished and mutilated, no longer gave signs of nocent as I of any of the plottings of the United Irishmen. life. The convulsions which preceded the act of union But he appeared before the tribunal and refused to denounce his comrades, and that was enough to ruin him." On this occasion Robert Emmet wrote a letter to the ready to flame at the slightest breath of hope. Travelling college authorities and to the rector of the University, to like a young man who was amusing himself and finishing protest against his expulsion and denounce the odious his education, Robert was in reality a secret agent of the proceedings of the government. Before sending his letter, United Irishmen, for the renewal, sooner or later, with he showed it to his father, who gave it his entire appro- France and the First Consul, of the negotiations concluded proclamations by this Committee, or to their giving their bation. This arbitrary act, which thenceforth closed between the insurgents of 1798 and the French Republic. before him every liberal career, did but still more strongly The circumstances seemed doubtless unfavorable, and we attach him to the way of conspiracy. From that moment must suppose his mission to have been neither very prehe became one of the most active agents of the United Irishmen, and fulfilled, as such, many secret and danger- the continent, visiting successively Holland, Switzerland, ous missions. He learned, from undoubted authority, the south of France and finally Cadiz; accompanied by statement of the acts of tyranny exercised against Irethat he was no longer safe in Ireland, and thought it pru- Mr. John Allen, one of the state prisoners formerly land by the English government, it shall be inserted in dent for a time to absent himself. Before departing for detained at Fort St. George and liberated with Thomas the Moniteur." the continent, he went to Fort St. George, where his Addis Emmet. In the autumn of 1802, while the conbrother was to be imprisoned. After passing two months tinually increasing bitterness and irritation between France and England reached Ireland, that country awoke with him, he went to Dublin, where he was present at the France and England presaged the rupture of the peace from the lethargy into which it had sunk since the act of stormy debates which preceded the act of Union, and at of Amiens, we find Robert at Paris, with his brother, union. Hope and passion were rekindled; once more the last sittings of the Irish Parliament, June, 1800.

The sagacions genius of the great statesman who then the Irish emigration. He passed two months at Paris, and general as in 1798, but with all the difference that ruled the destinies of England had long conceived the and it was an opportunity for mingling in that brilliant exists between the discouragement that follows defeat and plan of uniting the two countries. Profiting, in 1800, by the exhaustion of the country, and the uupopularity of the Parliament, Mr. Pitt at length executed this deep political design, in spite of moral principle and sworn faith. The act of union was purchased of a corrupt Parliament and imposed upon an annihilated people. The seated, had for years been only an instrument of tyranny wrought in his brain was that of making use of Ireland the check of the insurrection, it had lent itself unresistingly to the violent and illegal measures of repression imposed by the Lord Lieutenant. Still, even within that servile Parliament, that breath of liberty which kindled the Rebellion created a liberal and patriotic opposition. In 1782 it had wrested from the English government measures favorable to Irish commerce. That brilliant constellation of orators, of which Grattan was a bright particular star, appeared but for a moment above the horizon. Discouraged by its useless efforts, and exhausted by the struggle against tyranny, they had retired, and reappeared only to protest against the act of anion. A Parliament that, after pitilessly oppressing the country it was supposed to represent, finished by selling itself for money, merited no great regret ; and if, in pursuit of our ends, we deem all means allowable, we may, without

emotion. They knew what traffic of corruption had been those who approve the act of union raise their hands." When Robert Emmet departed for the continent, Ire- United Irishmen.* were followed by the peace of the grave. Still, under this apparent immobility slumbered the fire of conspiracy,

'Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks, And death's pale flag is not advanced here.'

Arthur O'Connor, MacNeven, Lord Cloncurry, and all Futurity loomed in sight. The disaffection was as deep and volatile society, intoxicated with pleasure and vic- the ardor that precedes the struggle. "If we do not the marvels of life and civilization.

The First Consul was in constant communication with In a letter of Lord Grenville to the Marquis of Wellesin the hands of England. During the progress and after as a key to open the united kingdom. There exist, to her next year."

among the archives of France, curious documents, Robert Emmet was not the author and instigator of respecting the First Consul's connection with the leaders the conspiracy of 1803, however his name remains ider of the Irish emigration. "The affairs of Ireland," he tified with that heroic and ill-fated attempt. He was in writes to the Minister of the Marine, "make me aware of France when he learned that the rising was in prepara the importance of having private conferences with the tion, and consented to take part in the conspiracy. Here Irish who are at Paris." Two long letters, addressed by one remarks certain contradictions in the different parra Thomas Addis Emmet to the First Consul and to the tives. According to Madden, Robert Emmet must have Minister of War, are without doubt a response to these received, before departing, the approbation of the United advances. Thomas Addis Emmet, while declaring his Irish leaders then in Paris. In fact, MacNeven forwarded confidence in the promises of the First Consul, while to him a proclamation summoning the Irish people to insevring him that he does not doubt his sincere interest surrection ; and a letter of Thomas Addis Emmet, speak,

things under an aspect at once great and real, but the

imprint upon the land he dazzled while degrading.

he hardly took the trouble to consider whether he was parte caused the following reply to be sent him :

the memoir addressed to him by Monsieur Emmet on the distinction is now to be removed, and the true Quaker will never make peace with England without stipulating for the independence of Ireland; provided, however, that of apparel," and which by a traditionary interpretation the army should be joined by a considerable body of has always been taken to signify the regular Quake costume, is to be removed, and the Quaker conscience i

" Ireland should be placed in every respect on the footing of America in the past war.

not treated as a prisoner of war, the English prisoners shall be subjected to reprisals.

"The First Consul desires the formation of a United Irish Committee. He sees no objection to the issuing of countrymen information as to the state of affairs.

"These proclamations shall be inserted in the Argus, and in the different European journals, in order to inform cise nor very imperative; for he travelled two years on the Irish as to the course to be pursued, and the hopes to be entertained. If the Committee choose to prepare a

As soon as news of the approaching rupture between tory, newly born, of gloomy tempests of the revolution, to take care, we shall lose Ireland," wrote Lord Charles Bentinck ; " the people are as ready as ever for rebellion."

Ireland, and the Irish then at Paris. Already meditating ley, we remark this passage : "I know not whether the the invasion of England, he had enrolled in his army an war our wise Ministers are about to declare will retain you Irish Parliament, where Protestants were exclusively Irish brigade. Among the shifting ideas that then in India. I hope, however, to see you next year in Ireland—always in case England has any Ireland belonging

ing of his projected departure for America, contains these

express words: "If the rumors of war are confirmed. our plans will be absolutely changed. There will be a new attempt to make in Ireland." The First Consul's equally to prove that Thou

From The London Times of Dece WE do not know to what exact class to annex the event

we are going to note. It is not a literary event or a politi cal event, or a commercial event; we suppose it is a half social, half religious event-the relaxation of dignity or greatness at Fontainbleau and Saint Helena, where he found himself alone in face of misfortune, he has perhaps in an evil hour for France, left a lasting wonder at the decadence of the British Constitution when mprint upon the land he dazzled while degrading. Men are mistaken, however, in thinking their fellows the broad-brim—adamantine institution, emblem of fixed ness and constancy—betrays a perishable nature? The admission of Jews to Parliament and the downfall of the cidence; and when we have to add that the same year has was heard. A tribunal of inquisition was instituted in beyond the assembly, when the speaker, rising, with the tentions respecting Ireland, however little reason there the bosom of the University, and each student was rebill of union in his hand, said, with a slow voice, "Let might be for confiding in him for the future. Probably is a demolition of a particular barrier which has hitherto separated a certain inner Quaker Church from an outer one sincere in his promises or not. Some days after having Marriage is the subject in connection with which this change takes place. The true or formal Quaker Church has not hitherto recognized the marriages of the outer Church-that is, it has not allowed these marriages to be "The First Consul has read with the greatest attention performed according to the forms of Quakerism. This as well as the heathen and publican Quakers, are to be expedition will be furnished with letters, signed and sealed, in which the First Consul will declare that he will never make neare with England without stimulating posed on members of the Society, relating to " plainness to be free in its choice of dress. The same disciplinary lause has also imposed " plainness of speech," and this ing of America in the past war. "Every person embarking with the Freuch army of expedition shall be regarded as French. If arrested and moval of it, then, leaves the Quaker conscience free in the motion of move of the state of the stat matter of speech as well as in that of dress.

This new arrangement, we believe, is not made before he exigencies of the Society itself have required it. The Quakers have been for a long time a numerically declining body; their sons and daughters repudiate these absure restraints upon dress, and, as families rise to wealth and station, they leave the Society. A middling class whose trading interests are connected with Quakerism is orthoox enough, but the tendency of the higher members the communion is to apostasy. There must be a remed for this evil, and, to prevent the snares of the world from carrying off too many loose members, Quakerism has at ast-made a modified alliance with the vanities of life allowed a partial ingress of the world's ways into its own body, and so accommodated its rule to the tastes of the eaker brothers and sisters. This is the gradual but certain result of all formal and

raditional protests against the fashions of the work Quakerism has been a protest of this kind; that is the object at which its distinctive dress and its peculiariti speech have aimed; and the early life of Quaker was, in its own eccentric way, a real fulfilment of this object. The Quaker had then the spirit as well as the form of a protest against the world; it was not a very discrect spirit of reclamation, but it was a real one. But

bodies never keep up very long their early spirit and the temper of their original formation; they modify and modify, the world creeps in in another shape; broad brims and drab and frightful bonnets cannot keep it out The demon of finery, on finding itself excluded from shape and color, takes reluge in material, and fastens with de-termination upon that single article, resolved to get as much out of that one element of dress as the loose world does out of all the elements together—perhaps more, the taste having the advantage of being condensed upon one point, instead of being dissipated over several. The Quaker ladies have always been famous for the exquisite delicacy of their materials.

Quaker ladies have always been famous for the exquisite lelicacy of their materials. The Quaker men have been prosperous tradesmen and shop-keepers, living very com-ortably, and certainly paying not less attention to their pecuniary intersts than the generality of the world does This is the natural progress of a religious body which tarted in a vehement spirit of remonstrance against the vanities of the world, and is committed by that start to certain modes and forms of protest, which it keeps up while it cannot in the nature of the case keep up the real entrit of it. Individuals may protest against the world it of it. Individuals may protest against the wo

al and eternal things which annihilates the fo materice, submitty, and glory, the ocure. Individuals can feel all this, it can mail the neutrent into their very heart of mals, then, can protest forcibly against

With its wild and mournful moan, From the sad soul of the pine trees, Found an echo in my own.

Then another voice spake to me, Spake in accents strong and clear: Like the proud notes of a trampet Fell its tones upon my ear.

"Shame," it cried, "oh, weak repiner ! Hast thou yielded to despair ? Canst thou win the crown immortal

If the cross thou wilt not bear?

"Hast thou nothing left to live for? Would'st thou leave the glorious strife? Know, the life that's passed in struggling Is the true, the only life.

" Canst thou see the souls around thee Bravely battling with the wrong, And not feel thy soul within thee In the cause of Truth grow strong?

"Art thou, then, the only wronged one ? With thy sorrows will all cease? Thou forgettest other sufferers. In thy selfish prayer for peace.

" Live for others; work for others; Sharing, strive to soothe their woe, Till thy heart, no longer fainting,

With an ardent zeal shall glow. " Of thyself thou art unworthy, False to all thy early vows,

If thy once unbending spirit Now beneath its burden bows.

"Prayest thou for death ? pray, rather, For the strength to live, and bear All thy wrongs with brave endurance. Scorn to yield thee to despair;

"Knowing that to strive and suffer, With a purpose pure and high, In a holy cause, is nobler

Than ingloriously to die. "Sweet the grave's unbroken quiet

To thy aching heart would be; But, believe, to live for others Is a higher destiny."

Ceased the voice; again, in silence, By the fire I mused alone;

Darkly closed the night around me; But my soul had stronger group.

And I said-" I thank Thee, Father, For the answer Thou hast given. Bravely will I bear earth's burdens.

Ere I pray to rest in heaven." Philadelphia, Dec., 1858.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

THE Moniteur contains a report to Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, from M. Renier of the Institute, giving an account of a singular discovery of a stone tablet containing a Customs tariff of the time of Septimus Severus—that is, of the 202d year of the Ohris-tion on. It was found in the mine of form the one ian era. It was found in the ruins of Zarai, the an Celonia Julia Zarai, situated in the subdivisi in the district occupied by the tribe of the Ouled Sellar the finders of it were some men employed in diggi foundations for a mill for the Caid of the place, one Moktar. An impression of the tariff having been taken in oil paper, by an Italian mason, and transmitted to Paris, the imprint shows that some mutilations exist is the tablet, but the greater part of what is out in it can be perfectly well made out. It begins with the words "Impression Computer During Section Section 1

· C. L. F.

¹ Imperatoribus Casaribus Lucia Septimio Seven Marco Aurelio Antonino Augustis Piis Consul Lex portus post discessum cohortis institutia," which is-"The Emperors and Ossars Lucius Septimus Sever and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, pious and august, bein Consuls, Oustoms regulations established after the depu-ture of the cohort." It then goes on to specify, in sep rate divisions, and item by item, the duties to be paid for

In the first division, entitled "Duties to be paid p head," are the following: "A hare, 1 1-2 denarii (b coin was worth about 8d.); a horse or a mare, 1 1-2; mule, 1 1-2; a pig (indistinct); a sucking pig, —; sheep or a goat, —"; and a note says that "cat destined for market are exempt from duties." The seco

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